# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,531.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1876.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| In Advance. | | In Arrear. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| In Advance. | | In Arrear. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 18 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy 4 As.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | ,, 2 8 |
| Third do | ,, 2 8 |
| Forth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

This scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Re. 1 0

Each succeeding line ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupe*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

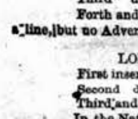
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 2 0 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 15th June 1876, at 4 P. M.

| June. | | July. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 15 | Leaves Coconada | 2 |
| ,, Carwar | 17 | ,, Vizigapatam | 3 |
| ,, Narakel | 21 | ,, Bimlipatam | 3 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 23 | ,, Calingapatam | 4 |
| ,, Colombo | 24 | ,, Gopalpore | 4 |
| ,, Galle | 25 | ,, False Point | 6 |
| ,, Negapatam | 28 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 7 |
| ,, Madras | 30 | | |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

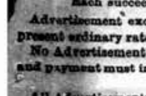
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1876, at 4 P. M.

| June. | | July. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 14 | Leaves BUSREH | 3 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 18 | ,, Mahomerah | 3 |
| ,, Muscat | 21 | ,, Fao | 3 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 23 | ,, Bushire | 5 |
| ,, Linga | 25 | ,, Linga | 9 |
| ,, Bushire | 27 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 11 |
| ,, Fao | 29 | ,, Jask | 12 |
| ,, Mahomerah | 29 | ,, Guader | 14 |
| Arrives BUSREH | 30 | ,, Kurrachee | 18 |
| | | Arrives BOMBAY | 21 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

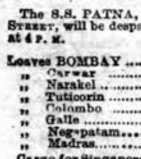
The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

(2nd Class: Including Wine. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

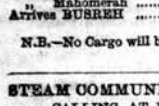
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
,, TRENTHAM HALL, ,, 2nd August.
,, BRANKSOME HALL, ,, 23rd August.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th September.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

*For Sale at this Office.*

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

*Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.*

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | June 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIA | J. S. Murray | 3643 | 600 | 16th—Southampton. |
| TRAVANCORE | W. B. Andrews | 1900 | 350 | 23rd—Suez, &c. |
| NIZAM | A. E. Barlow | 2725 | 450 | 30th—Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 12th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, (3,781 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

| | Tons | H.P. | From Glasgow. | From Liverpool. | From Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIA | 2289 | 500 | 20th May. | 27th May. | 19th July. |
| MACEDONIA | 2272 | 486 | 17th June. | 24th June. | 10th August. |

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

| | LIVERPOOL. | SUEZ. |
|---|---|---|
| FIRST CLASS | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 |

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd John Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs. 15-9-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhoolshwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 32, containing by admeasurement 104 bungas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myojee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

10,000 best Manilla Cigars.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
8 cases pink ground prints.
9 ,, doria scarfs.
1 ,, steel pen.

A few books on Geology, Chemistry and Mineralogy.

A few articles of Gymkhana Kit consisting of racket balls and polished racket bat presses, racket bats, gloves, cricket shoes, gauntlets sets, stumps, &c.

On account and at the risk of Jaitha Dossa—

K J 100-101 2 cases Ether sulphuric absolut. 0·725.
102-3 2 ,, best spirit of Ether Nitr. 0·825.
104-5 2 ,, best Chloroform.

On account and at the risk of the underwriters—

N S 1078. 326, 330, 332, 335-37, 342, 346 48, 351, 353, 355, 371, 14 cases each 50 reams French post paper.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Kassaree Bunder, to close consignment—

250 superior 1st class teak squares in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, &c., &c., at No. 98, in Hormusji Manockjee Lane, opposite to Hemp and Jute Mill at Small Colaba.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the following household furniture, &c., &c, belonging to A. M. DeLima, deceased, the same comprising cut glass and crockery ware, plated tea sets, cruet and soye frames, sugar and butter pots, biscuit boxes, blackwood dining table in 4 pieces, dining room chairs, pier tables, chiffoniers, teapoy, carved prediea chair, blackwood long arm easy chairs, hat stands, conversation couches with springs, baby chair, American 8-day clock, figures, and vases under dooms, toys of sorts, cigar stands, one large size carved bedstead camp cots, chest of drawers in 2 pieces, towel horse, cradle, dressing and washing tables, dressing grass, reclining couch, &c., &c.

No catalogues will be published, and the property is now on view.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

## HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CLARETS. | | |
| Chateau de Grands | Rs. 12 | per doz. |
| Chateau St. Julien | ,, 15 | ,, |
| Les Canons | ,, 16 | ,, |
| Chateau Leoville | ,, 20 | ,, |
| Chateau Lafitte | ,, 24 | ,, |
| HOCKS. | | |
| Steinwein (in glass jugs) | Rs. 20 | per doz. |
| Hockheimer | ,, 23 | ,, |
| Rudesheimer | ,, 25 | ,, |
| Marcobrunner | ,, 28 | ,, |
| Queen Victoria Berg | ,, 36 | ,, |
| Liebfraumilch | ,, 12 | per doz. pts. |
| CHAMPAGNE. | | |
| Carte Blanche | Rs. 24 | per doz. |
| BRANDY. | | |
| OLD COGNAC (Muller Frerés) | Rs. 20 | per doz. |
| BEER. | | |
| Ind Coope & Co.'s Beer | Rs. 5-0 | per doz. qts. |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, | 3-0 | ,, ,, pts. |

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.
*Carriages taken on Commission.*

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 12th JUNE.
THE STAR COMPANY.
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS!
First time of the Screeching Negro Farce,
APOLLO REDIVIVIUS!
LAST NIGHT OF THE PARSEE BELLE.
The performance will commence with the Vaudeville
By J. R. Planche,
LOAN OF A LOVER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Rs. 2 | Second Class Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Church Gate Street and foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the CARGO per S. S. BERTHA, arrived from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS on the Bunder.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents s. s. Bertha.

Bombay, 10th June 1876.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of VALUBDAS KULIANJI, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS a PETITION of PREMCHAND LALUBHAI, the Moonim and constituted Attorney of UMABHAI HATHESING, the HONOURABLE BECHERDAS AMBAIDAS, C S I., and RUNSORDLAL CHOTALAL all of Bombay and Ahmedabad Hindu merchants, the surviving Executors of the late MAGUNBHAI KURUMCHUND, carrying on business in Bombay under the Name, Style, and Firm of KURUMCHUND PREMCHUND, and BHISHUNKER NANABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, one of the Executors named in the Will of LALUBHAI KURUMCHUND, late of Ahmedabad, Hindu, deceased, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Nineteenth day of April last, and whereas the said VULUBDAS KULIANJI has been this day duly adjudged Insolvent under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act. Eleven and Twelve Victoria Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal Estate, and Effects of the said Insolvent, be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from this date, file in my Office, a Schedule in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 7th day of June 1876.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 8th day of June 1876.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Third Sessions of 1876 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 5th day of June 1876.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

NOW landing and FOR SALE in lots to suit, (60 CASES) only of the celebrated ORANGE LEAF TOBACCO, Crop '75.

June 7th, 1876.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch | Rs. 1 8 to Rs. 6 | 8 |
| Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch | ,, 2 8 to ,, 3 | 4 |
| Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases | ,, 5 | 0 |
| Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch | ,, 8 0 to ,, 10 | 0 |

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame | Rs. 8 | 0 |
| Porcelain do. do. | ,, 20 | 0 |

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern | Rs. 20 | 0 |
| Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size | ,, 20 | 0 |
| Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern | ,, 34 | 0 |
| Minimum on Oak or Boxwood | Rs. 4 and ,, 6 | 0 |
| Maximum do. do. | ,, 7 and ,, 9 | 0 |

Also,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

RAIN GAUGES.
GUARANTEED ACCURATE,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

*For Sale at this Office.*

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

*(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)*

Price—Annas Four.

*For Sale at this Office,*

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

*For Sale at this Office.*

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

Price—One Rupee.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Any kind "OUT DOOR" taken at greatly reduced charges. Specimens lately taken can be seen. Address A. Y., Proprietor, Malabar Hotel, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SADDLE COVERS, Rs. 5-8 also for Side Saddles with Fommel, Rs. 9. A. DAVIS' Agency, 2, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

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TO BE LET, fo[illegible] to November, a [illegible] Malabar Hill. Apply to [illegible]

## MONSOON SUPPLIES.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
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BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
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MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
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PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

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The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

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OUR NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

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| Fine Drab Light Cambric Waterproof Suits, sizes from 40 to 50 inches long | Rs. 10 | |
| Light Cambric Waterproof Coats, all sizes. | ,, 7 each. | |
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| Drab Moleskin do. Coats | ,, 20 to Rs. 22 | |
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| Do. do. do. Caps | ,, 4 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| New Regulation Military Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 | Rs. 35 |
| Drab Twilled Waterproof Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 inches | ,, 25 |
| Slate Double Paramatta Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 | ,, 30 |
| Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheets, 72 inches long from | ,, 7 to Rs. 10 |
| Best quality Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide | ,, 6 per yd. |
| Drab Light Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide | ,, 3 per yd. |
| Ghorawalla's Thick Blue Pilot Coat with Cape | ,, 7 |
| Ghorawalla's Black American Cloth Pugree Covers | ,, 1 |

*** *The above Waterproofs warranted not to stick.*

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Do. Do. AMERICAN CLOTH.

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COCONADAS,
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MANILLAS,
ALL OF CHOICEST TOBACCO,
AND SPECIALLY PREPARED.

CIGARETTES,
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
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JUST TO HAND,
OF EXQUISITE BOUQUET AND FLAVOR.
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per Box of 100.

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BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
[illegible] COLOURS, Neatly and with [illegible]
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## NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MONSOON ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after the 15th instant a GENERAL ALTERATION of TRAINS will be made.

The Night Mails will be discontinued. The Down Mail will leave Colaba at 7 A. M., Surat 3-30, Broach 5-12, Baroda 7-10, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 10 P. M. The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 6-45 A. M., Baroda 9-36, Broach 11-26, Surat 1-25, and arrive at Colaba at 9-10 P. M. The Mixed Trains will leave Colaba for Surat at 7-30 A. M. and Surat for Colaba at 6-30 A.M., Surat for Ahmedabad at 6 A. M., and Ahmedabad for Surat at 10-30 A. M.; Ahmedabad for Wadhwan at 8 A. M. and Wadhwan for Ahmedabad at 8 A. M. "Madras Time." For alterations upon Branch Lines and in the Bombay Local Service, please see Time Tables which are exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th June 1876.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI and TOLL FARMS of this Collectorate, and the ABKARI FARMS of the DANG COUNTRY, will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kutcherry, at DHULIA, on THURSDAY, the 15th June 1876, at 12 o'clock.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Lambkani, 2nd June 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

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These Presses are very suitable for packing Cotton, are in thorough good order and PRESS WITH GREAT EASE 400 lb. of Jute into bales of 10 Cubic feet measurement.

For particulars apply to Messrs. C. MACDONALD & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for one year of WAXCLOTH, WRAPPING-CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c, required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the Undersigned on the 15th instant, at 12 (twelve) Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a CASH DEPOSIT of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Samples of the articles to be supplied and the Forms of Tender can be seen and particulars known by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 3rd June 1876.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 579 of 1874.

BUNDOOJEE ELLOOJEE, Israelitish Inhabitant of Ashtani, in the Colaba Zillah and ABRAHAM SULLEMANJEE, Israelitish Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Chambarwada, outside the Fort ... Plaintiffs.

*vs.*

HAFEEZA, the widow and KHUTEEZA and AHMED MEYA, the infant children of Shaikh Yacoob *alias* Ghoolam Hoossein bin Shaikh Hoossein Allibhai, deceased, late Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, by their Guardian *ad litem* and next friend Mr. L. A. Watkins, residing at Navzhur Lane, No 57, Mazagon, and Shaikh Adum bin Shaikh Hoossein Allibhai, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Navghur Street, No. 76, Mazagon, the heirs and legal representatives of the said Shaikh Yacoob *alias* Ghoolam Hoossein bin Shaikh Hoossein Allibhai deceased and Sileman Danieljee Pejarkar Mistree, Israelitish Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Cunberbowel Street, without the Fort ... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Decretal Order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, dated the 19th day of January 1875 in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Shaikh Yacoob *alias* Goolam Hoossein bin Shaikh Hoossein Allibhai, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with the four Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling Houses, Chawls, or Ranges of Buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the south side of a public road called Kilhut, at Vaozhur, Mazagon, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. III and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 57, and measuring by admeasurement 360 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the public road called Kilhut, on or towards the East by a house belonging to a Mahomedan Mosque, and on or towards the South by the house of Manick Sonar, and on or towards the West by the house of Purshotum Sonar, and which said Chawls were formerly in the occupation of Bawa Thakoor Abba Sepoy and other tenants and are now in the occupation of Abba Sepoy Ebraham Khan, Ebraham Banker Jani Malay, and other tenants towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees Two Thousand and Fifteen and Annas Twelve for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees Six Hundred and Fifty-two and Annas Four, the plaintiffs' taxed cost of this suit which said debt, interest and costs together amount to the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-Eight and for the costs of and incidental to a certain Judge's summons, dated 6th April 1876, and a certain order, dated 17th April 1876.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the abovenamed Shaik Yacoob *alias* Goolam Hoossein bin Shaikh Hoossein Allibhai, deceased.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information, apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 9th May 1876.

HIBBERT'S
HEALTH-GIVING
SALINE.

As supplied through the War Office to the Ashantee Expedition.

AND highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its peculiar properties, in that it assists and does not prostrate nature.

It prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating action on the blood. The disturbed stomach is quieted and the secretions are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick Headache. Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.

By its influence the liver, whether irritable or torpid, is soothed or roused into healthy action, thus removing the consequent train of Nervous Disorders, Mental Depression, &c.

Gently clearing all obstructive matter from the bowels, without pain, it is invaluable in case of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is especially adapted for use in India and the Colonies as a preserver of health.

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TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

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*Consultation daily from* 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

TO BE LET.

TWO large well furnished BUNGALOWS, situated at Malabar Hill, for six months certain. Immediate possession can be had.

FOR SALE.

A well matched pair of young BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDINGS, height 15 hands. Price Rs. 1,500.

A first-class English-built MAIL PHAETON. Price moderate. Sets of Brass and Plated Mounted nearly new double HARNESSES, property of a Gentleman. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Price—ONE RUPEE.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay

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DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining room, Bed room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardesses Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved, Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

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LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements, Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupel with or without coach box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonettes rail body do. moveable top Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark. MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna*.

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetians, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, table Breaks, Break-Omnibus, Chariot-Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble, Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and Break.

D. & Co. have a large a stock of well-selected patent door-locks, box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 8 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half-doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bedrooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, 1 square foot; mosaic pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for halfdoors, ceilings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawingrooms, &c., &c.

ICE MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in 3 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and recharge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, 17 and 25 Rs. ea

Garden pumps do, do, 12 Rs. each.

KAYE'S HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR, Vols. 1, 2, and 3, 8vo. Rs. 42.
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KAYE'S HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR, Vol. 3, 1857-58, *second edition*, revised, with explanatory notes and additions. Rs. 13-12.
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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 10TH JUNE 1876.

AT no time of late has the commercial position depended more on the aspect of political affairs in Europe than at the present moment, yet we have seldom seen the political and commercial telegrams show less sympathy. Taken as a whole the political advices may be regarded, if anything, as a shade more hopeful in tone, and although there is evidently a long stay between things as they are, and a final settlement, there is at least more ground on which to base hopes of a peaceful arrangement than we had formerly. The commercial news however, so far from giving us any clue to the probable course of events is irregular and perplexing. On the one hand we have an important decline in Consols, and advance in the value of Seeds, both of which have a warlike look, while against this Cotton is decidedly firmer, which would scarcely be the case if an European war was regarded as at all probable. Without taking at all an alarmist view of the situation there is evidenty uncertain enough to render business people very cautious in their policy, especially in transactions covering any length of time to run, and we may therefore look for very dull times until a more definite agreement is arrived at respecting the Turkish Question than at present exists.

Friday's Liverpool Cotton Market was reported firm at unchanged prices, the sales being 10,000 bales, and to-day's report is again firm, sales 10,000 bales, Mid Or leans being quoted 1-16d. per lb higher. For a Saturday, 10,000 bales may be taken as a comparatively active Market, but read by the light of other advices it is difficult to account for any improvement. Friday's Manchester Market was no better, either, as regards tone or price, neither do the American advices look specially favourable, Mid. Uplands on the spot being still at 12 cents, while July shipment which on Friday was advanced to 12¼ being to-day only quoted at 12 1-16 cents per £ Prices are certainly at a level from which there is no margin for a material decline, and in Surats more especially the figures look strong, but taking the large available supplies of Cotton into account and the unfavourable out-look for Manchester, it is doubtful whether prices are much, if anything too low, while the comparative scarcity of Surats is very fully discounted in the position they now occupy as regards American.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant compares with the two previous years as follows :—

| | 1876 | 1875 | 1874 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total of all kinds... | 2,620,000 | 2,653,800 | 2,846,270 |
| „ of Surats... | 640,000 | 1,001,310 | 1,083,830 |

For the U. K. only the figures of supply are :—

| | 1876 | 1875 | 1874 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool......... | 1,049,000 | 1,001,830 | 952,560 |
| Do. London........... | 54,250 | 106,875 | 136,420 |
| American Afloat........... | 120,000 | 161,000 | 121,000 |
| E. Indian „ ........... | 220,000 | 365,000 | 506,000 |
| | 1,443,250 | 1,634,705 | 1,715,980 |
| Price of Mid.-Orleans...... | 6 3-16d. | 7⅞d. | 8¼d. |
| „ Fair Dhollera ... | 4¼d. | 5¼d. | 5¼d. |
| Difference ... | 1 15-16d. | 2⅝d. | 3d. |

The American crop figures to date are as follows :—

| | 1876 | 1875 | 1874 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts ............ | 11,000 | 13,700 | 12,000 |
| „ Exports to U.K...... | 28,000 | 27,000 | 14,000 |
| „ „ Continent .. | 15,000 | 6,000 | 11,000 |
| Total Receipts since 1st Sept. | 4,030,000 | 3,469,700 | 3,692,000 |
| „ Exports to U. K. ... | 1,834,000 | 1,726,000 | 1,724,000 |
| „ „ Continent ... | 1,169,000 | 785,000 | 949,000 |
| „ Stocks at the Ports...... | 368,000 | 267,000 | 274,000 |

Coffee in London yesterday was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and Mysore, and to-day the market is still firm at these figures. Bombay Linseed to-day is quoted 1s. 6d. on the spot and 1s. per quarter higher to arrive, Ferozepore Rapseed being 2s. per quarter higher. Cochin Cocoanut Oil has advanced 5s. per ton in to-day's telegrams, Ceylon being unaltered. Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is the same as quoted on Thursday last. In Indian Bank Shares the fluctuations are an advance of £1 in Orientals and a corresponding decline in Chartered Mercantiles.

Reuter now quotes Bar Silver at 51⅝d. per oz., the rate advised in private telegrams on Thursday.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been almost a blank. Rates are unaltered in every respect, and although there are willing buyers at current quotations there are equally ready sellers, the leading Banks being out at the top figures. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank bills, on demand ........... | 1s. 8d. | per Rupee. |
| Ditto 6 months' sight ........ | 1s. 8 5/16d. | „ |
| Credits, 6 months' sight......... | 1s. 8½d. | „ |
| Documents bills ditto ......... | 1s. 8 5/16d. | „ |

On Calcutta no transactions are reported and we still quote demand drafts at par; 60 days sight 1 per cent discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER except the small sales which take place from time to time in the Bazaar there is really nothing doing and rates are quite nominal, say:—Fours, Rs. 100⅜ to Rs. 101; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

THE SHARE MARKET has been stronger again to-day and with some few exceptions the business reported shows a movement in favor of holders. Bank of Bombays are firm at an advance of ½ per cent. For Colaba Land shares there is a fair enquiry at a rise of Rs. 15, while Port Cannings are Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving concerns have been somewhat irregular. In Colabas we quote a decline of Rs. 50, in Dhurrumseys Rs. 10, in Khutao Mucconjee Rs. 5 and in Sassoon's Rs. 10 per share, while the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mills Co.'s shares have advanced Rs. 5, Hindustans Rs. 20, Khandeish Spinning Rs. 20, Madras Spinning Rs. 10, Madras United Rs. 30, and Morarjee Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON business for the season is now virtually at an end. Stocks are now cleared from the Green and except one or two odd lots bought by European firms to complete shipments and some little buying on native account there is nothing whatever doing. Prices are nominally unchanged. Receipts yesterday were 3,806 bales entirely by Railway and we are not likely to see any large figures again until after the monsoon.

FREIGHTS are very firm but more from the limited extent of tonnage available than the quantity of cargo offering. By Steamer we quote £2-7-6 to £2-8-9 and by iron sailing ships the same although we have not heard of actual transactions at these rates.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change. No sales have been made by European firms to-day and nominally the position is the same as it was yesterday and in fact a week ago.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th June as compared with that for 29th May :—

| LIABILITIES. | 29th May. Rs. A. P. | 6th June. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ..................... | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund ............ | 14,47,140 13 1 | 14,47,090 13 1 |
| Treasury Balance ........ | 4,12,35,053 0 8 | 4,17,38,711 13 6 |
| Other Deposits ........... | 1,72,39,634 9 0 | 1,66,26,379 3 3 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c....... | 2,11,309 15 3 | 1,50,772 0 7 |
| Sundries ................... | 10,15,283 10 0 | 10,53,364 10 3 |
| Rs. | 8,11,48,422 0 0 | 8,10,16,318 8 8 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities...... | 1,62,99,161 11 0 | 1,62,74,413 9 0 |
| Loans on Govt. Securities. | 55,13,091 14 11 | 56,76,589 14 11 |
| Credits on ditto ... | 68,97,821 11 4 | 67,36,886 10 5 |
| Bills discounted ............ | 1,98,63,835 11 0 | 1,94,63,786 5 3 |
| Dead Stock .................. | 10,67,522 0 8 | 10,59,681 1 1 |
| Stamps ....................... | 11,881 1 10 | 11,565 2 10 |
| Balances with other Banks | 11,49,322 9 1 | 7,66,404 9 2 |
| Sundries...................... | 3,67,206 3 5 | 3,52,994 10 4 |
| Bullion ....................... | 21,442 9 7 | 19,569 0 7 |
| Cash at Head Office ........ | 1,54,23,347 13 8 | 1,34,85,960 5 7 |
| Do. at Branches ........... | 1,45,47,808 9 6 | 1,71,68,093 3 6 |
| Rs. | 8,11,46,422 0 0 | 8,10,16,318 8 8 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian Mail Steamer Sumatra left Aden for Bombay on Friday morning, the 9th instant.

THE SHIP ALPINE, 1,107 tons, Capt. J. Dodds, will sail to-morrow for Calcutta, via Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP SIERRA MORENA, 1,885 tons, Capt L. Kennedy, will sail to-morrow for Liverpool with 9,185 bales cotton and a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. W. Williams, sailed on Saturday last for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. EUROPEAN, 1,774 tons, Captain C. A. Sibthorp, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. BERTHA, 1,241 tons, Captain G. Harwood, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London (May 9th), calling at Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE following information is from the Calcutta *Daily News* forwarded by the Superintendent of the Marine Survey, repecting vessels lost in the Bay :—

"French barque Velleda, owned by M. Semelin of Nantes, foundered at the mouth of the Davi or Daib River, Coast of Orissa, on the 5th May last, on her way from Bourbon to Chandbally, with a cargo of ballast. The exact cause of the casualty is not know, but the Captain, who was ill throughout the voyage and unable to stay on deck, attributes it to the strong breeze, the sea, and the action of the currents. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 64 000."

"The Norwegian ship Dovre owned by Math Abel Bergen, stranded half a mile south of the Point Flagstaff, Akyab, on the 11th May last, on her way from that port to Falmouth, with a cargo of rice. The casualty occurred through the carelessness of Mr. John Thorne, licensed Pilot, who was in charge of the vessel. Every measure was taken to avoid the stranding, but without effect, and she was ultimately abandoned. She was classed A 1. 1*, French, Veritas, and was commanded by Frederick Sorenson. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 2,20,000."

ARRIVAL.

| June. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bertha (s)........... | Harwood ...... | London, May 9. |

DEPARTURES.

| June. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | European (s) ......... | Sibthorp ...... | Liverpool. |
| | Akola (s) ............. | Williams ...... | K. Coast & Kurrachee. |
| | Persia ................ | Duncan ........ | Liverpool. |
| | Fathe Salem .......... | Machon......... | Mauritius. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Alpine, Dodds, to Calcutta via Tuticorin.
Ship Sierra Morina, Kennedy, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Patna, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Umballa, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Walmer Castle, to Havre.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| June. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Abyssinia (s) ......... | Scott ......... | Moulmein, 29th May. |
| | Aratoon Apcar(s)... | Mactavish... | Hong-Kong, 20th May. |
| | Satara (s)............. | Flower ....... | Camoria Nicobar, 25 May. |
| | Baron Blantyre ...... | Mitchell ...... | Liverpool, 9th Feb. |
| 7 | Strathlane ........... | Crawford ..... | Glasgow, 19th February. |
| | Glenesk................ | Foet.......... | London, 24th February. |
| | Duke of Argyll ....... | Binnie ........ | London. |
| | Glenroy................ | Crocker ....... | Madras, 27th May. |
| | St. Jean Baptiste ... | Kerner ........ | Mauritius, 14th May. |

DEPARTURES.

| June. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Red Gauntlet ......... | ......... | ......... |
| | City of Bombay ........ | ......... | ......... |
| 7 | Reliance (s) ........... | ......... | ......... |
| | Mysore .................. | ......... | ......... |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal s—1,248 bundles hoop iron, Hyderally Cassumjee.
Zealot s—260 bundles hoop iron, Hyderally Cassumjee.

FROM LONDON.

Galatea s—7 casks hardware, Sir Charles, Forbes and Co.
Timor s—6 package glassware, Dewjee Canjee.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia—100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 116 bales cotton, Khisiram Shalugram; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Ellen Bates 200 cwts bone, Edward, Bates and Co; 86 bales cotton, Vanechund Jaitadass; 10 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee.

Stornoway—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

Mary Stenhouse 95 bales hemp, S S Narrelwalla; 60 bales cotton, Keshowdass Sewdass; 41 bales cotton, Peraz Champsy; 34 bales cotton, Dharam y Velljee; 123 bales cotton, Napechund Nowrungroy; 66 bales cotton, Khatseedas Hurmookroy; 2 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 56 bales cotton, Dayab oy Cullianjee; 54 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 40 bales cotton, Assaram Tikaram.

European s—10 bales twist, Peverdass Custoorchund; 29 bales cotton, Venechun Jaytadass.

City Baltimore s—1,000 pockets wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 43 bales cotton, D P Khambatta; 31 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund; 75 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 201 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 65 bales cotton, Naranjee Bhimjee; 68 bales cotton, Tricumjee Mooljee; 850 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 70 bales cotton, Venechund Jaytadass; 79 bales cotton, Jadowjee Gopaljee; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Knight Companion—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Star of Germany—13 bales hides, Vallay Mahamed Goolam Hoosen; 7 bales hides, Ludhadboy Cassumbhoy.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Golconda s—234 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Muriel—200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lucy A Nickels—250 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Princess Alexandra—500 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Walmer Castle—1,500 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Peshawar s—4 bundles and 4 cases Eeeth, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee; 3 cases cambay stone, Vundrawandass Jomnadass; 14 cases fishmaws, 5 cases sharkfins, and 10 bales twist, Goolamhoosen Johnmahamed; 70 bales cotton, Mahameda ly Cuzrany; 15½ chests opium, Sewram Dowutram; 30 chests opium, N J Abraham; 32 chests opium, E Sassoon; 152 chests opium, D vid Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Ramrukh Premsook; 13½ chests opium, Goolraj Singanee; 10 chests opium, Hajee Esmail Elliaa; 25 chests opium, Tata and Co; 30½ chests opium, S E Sassoon.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th June 1876.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ............... | 29·678 | |
| Temperature of the Air .................................. | 87·4 | |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer................................... | 80·1 | |
| Dew Point ........................................................ | 77·6 | |
| Relative humidity of Air ................................. | ·732 | |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 4·4 | |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) ........ | 91·6 | |
| Minimum do. do ........ | 83·8 | |
| General Direction of wind ........ | WSW, W, WNW, W, WSW, SSW. | |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours ........ | 243 | |
| Fall of Rain ........ | 0·00 | inches. |
| Total fall during month........ | 0·00 | „ |
| „ „ „ year ........ | 0·01 | „ |
| Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 10th. ........ | 0·03 | „ |

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.

Simpson, Lieut, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Mahableshwar.

JUNE 10.

Anson, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, to join, from Deesa.
Marling, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, to join, from Deesa.
Pogson, Col, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Surat.
A Carnegy, Col, Bombay 21st N I, from Mahableshwar.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Smith, Conductor, Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, to Belgaum.
Waters, Surgeon, Bombay A M D, on leave, to Poona.

JUNE 11.

Pogson, Col, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 10th June 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

28th Regt N I—Lt R E D Reilly, 63rd Foot, a candidate for the S C to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Barclay, on furlough on medical certificate.

With reference to G G O Nos. 383, and 385, 30th May 1876, Surgns J Williamson, M B, and F G Adye-Curran, Army Med Dept, are placed on general duty, Poona Circle.

Surgns J A J O'Brien, M D, and H R Greene, Army Med Dept, are placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.

Surgns Williamson and Adye-Curran will travel to Poona by rail at the public expense.

With reference to G O C No. 313, 24th ultimo, Capt H E P Thomas, 2nd Battn 15th Foot, will join the Poona class for Garrison Instruction on the 15th inst.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 10th May 1876 :—

Maj E P Gambier, R E, Ex Engr, P W Dept.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

Royal Engrs—Lts S A E Hickson, E A Waller, G H W Sullivan, E C Spilsbury and Serjt R Dickie.

2nd Battn 15th Foot—Sub-Lt W S L Chase, No. 305 Lance Corporal A Benn, No. 2165 Corporal C Cottrell and No. 2200 Private T Ryan.

66th Foot—Sub-Lt M E Rayner.

Serjt William E Phillips, 4th Bde R A, employed in the Ordnance Dept, is transferred to the Unattached List.

Serjt Thomas Manion and Serjt John Roberts, 4th Bde R A, are appointed to the Ordnance Dept, and transferred to the Unattached List.

Serjt Alfred G Ward, 4th Bde, R A, is appointed to the temporary establishment of the Ordnance Dept.

Serjt James Sharrock, 83rd Regt, is appointed Serjt Maj to the Mount Aboo Sanitarium and transferred to the Unattached List.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sappers and Miners—Regtl Order, dated 20th May 1876, appointing Capt J H R Cruickshank, R E, Adjt, Supdt of Instruction and 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt; Capt C P New port, offg Qr Mr and Interpreter and Supt Field and Park Train, to officiate as Adjt, Supt of Instruction, and 2nd in Comd, Lieut J Pith, R E, doing duty officer, to officiate as Qr Mr and Interpreter and Supt of Park and Field Train; and Lieut W A E St Clair, R E, to officiate as doing duty officer.

12th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 15th May 1876, directing Capt Fagan, offg 1st Wing Subn, to offic at as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Brown, R A jt.

15th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 30th May 1876, appointing Maj A Patterson, Wing Officer, to offic at as 2nd in Comd; and Capt W F Sandwith Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, until the arrival of Lieut Col Johnstone.

Regtl Order, dated 19th May 1876, appointing Lieut W Coles, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Capt Planshard on leave.

19th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 4th June 1876, directing Maj G yer, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd; Capt French, Qr Mr, as Wing Officer; and Capt Walter, 1st Wing Subn, as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieut Col Johnstone.

28th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 15th May 1876, appointing Cap C J A Yates, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Lyster appointed Offg Adjt 24th N I, as a temporary arrangement.

Capt P Murray, attached to the Colaba Dept, officiated as Comdt from the 1st to the 31st May 1876.

Lieut E L Elliot, 1st Squadron Subn 1st Cavalry, officiated as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 26th to the 31st May 1876.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Arty—Capt G H Candy, Comdt No 1 Mountain Battery, from the 1st to the 9th April 1876, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lt-Col E Hughes, superanumerary 9th Bde R A, or 30 days, from the 15th June 1876, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

68th Foot—Maj A H Tucker, to remain at Naini Tal, from 29th May to 15th July 1876, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 7.)

Mr Francis Johnston Graham Campbell, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Bettiah Division of the Chumparun Dist, is transferred to Chupra.

Mr John Nugent, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Seetamurhee Division of the Mozufferpore Dist, is appointed to have charge of the Bettiah Division of the Chumparun Dist.

Mr C N Banerjee, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Shahabad, is appointed to have charge of the Seetamurhee Division of the Mozufferpore Dist.

Mr Francis Lesfock Beaufort, Additional Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 24th April last, under Sec 18 (b), 2 of the Civil Leave Code, preparatory to his retiring from the Civil Service.

An extension of leave for four months and one week, on medical certificate, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India to Mr A A Wace, c s, Asst Mag and Collr.

Mr W R Millar, Asst Mag and Collr, Sarun, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-one days, to enable him to appear before a Medl Board at Bombay.

Mr Francis James Norman is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Asst Supt of Police, and is posted to Rungpore.

Mr A C Tute, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, is appointed to be a Member of, and Secy to, the Mozufferpore Dist School Committee, vice Mr G J B T Dalton, transferred.

Surgn-Maj W J Palmer, Professor of Anatomy, Medl College, and Second Surgn to the College Hospital, is allowed leave for eight days under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 6th April last.

Mr J B Baxter, Medl Officer, Sandheads, is allowed leave for one month, under Sec 12-4, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Surgn E Lawrie, Resident Surgn, Medl College Hospital, and Offg Professor of Physiology, Medl College, acted as Professor of Anatomy in that Institution and as 2nd Surgn to the College Hospital during the absence, on leave, of Dr W J Palmer, viz from the afternoon of the 10th April till the afternoon of the 18th May 1876.

Surgn Charles James Warden, Offg Civil Surgn, Bhagulpore, is appointed to have temporary charge of the medical duties of the Bhagulpore Central Jail, with effect from the date on which he took charge.

Mr A C Bryson, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, third grade, is promoted to the second grade of Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agents, vice Mr R A H Russell, deceased.

Mr J S R Innes, Offg Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to be an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent of the third grade, vice Mr Bryson, promoted.

The above appointments will have effect from the 29th Jan 1876.

Mr H Matthews, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, first grade, is promoted to the fifth grade of Sub Dep, Opium Agents, vice Mr J D Sayce, deceased.

Mr G DeC Hobson, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, second grade, is promoted to the first grade of Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agents, vice Mr Matthews, promoted.

Mr J L Fawcus, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, third grade, is promoted to the second grade of Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agents, vice Mr Hobson, promoted.

Mr H G C Clarke, Offg Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to be an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, of the third grade, vice Mr Fawcus, promoted.

The above appointmets will have effect from the 18th Feby 1876.

## HIGH COURT.—10TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

NEW LONG CAUSES.

490-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Wamonrao Ramchundra.
70-76—In person—Cutchra Mega Thawar Mega vs Sha Boja Molla.
93-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Saiskuran Ootumchund vs Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
57-76—Crawford and Boevey—Merwanjee Framjee Panday and others vs Saiskuran Ootumchund—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
94-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Jairaz Muccanjee vs Nathoo Waljee.
100-76—M M Munshi—Hurrishunker Dewjee vs Kooverjee Ranjee and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.
104-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dhurumsey Dewchund and ano her vs Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotaney—Macfarlane and Pollock.
111-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Tejpall Khetsey—Tyabjee and Sayani.
116-76—Prescot and Winter—The Indian Press Company vs The Colaba S and W Company Ld—J C Cama.
119-76—Prescot and Winter—Bai Kesserbai vs Thucker Narranjee Waljee and others.
121-76—J C Cama—Vazeer Pradesh vs Rana Colia.
125-76—K Morojee—Punumchund Pagaria vs Thucker Peraj Lackane.
128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharilall—Tyabjee and Sayani.
134-76—Prescot and Winter—Bumansha Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee—B Muljee and Bomanjee.
135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee K vs Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
142-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed &c., vs Shaik Hoosein Bebanee—Fletcher and Smith.
144-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Purmanundass Jeevandass vs Tanee Naiqueen—Hearn and Cleveland.
150-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Arect Kerpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
155-76—Fletcher and Smith—Goostadjee Cawasjee P vs Jamsetjee Sorabjee B—M M Munshi.
158-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Mahajee Tharoo and another vs Jumnadass Premjee—Chalk and Turner.
160-76—Mr Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey—Mr Bicknell.
161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Nagardass Purmanundass—Tyabjee and Sayani.
167-76—In person—Hajee Mahomed Joosub vs Ahmed Goolam M and others.
180-76—J C Cama—Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina vs Burjorjee Muncherjee.
182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomedkhan Atishkhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Boevey.
183-76—P Kavasjee—Allaruckia Nathoo vs Khutree Essack Haji —Tyabjee and Sayani.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Surusvatibai and another vs Bhai Bhawoo and another.
193-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Govindass Bullakidass vs Purshotum Jeotha—Tyabjee and Sayni.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
197-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—The Port Canning and Land I Co Ld vs William Sutherland.
198-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nagoo Sayajee vs Navibai and another.
199-76—Prescot and Winter—John Charles L and another vs Kessowjee Poonjee—Macfarlane and Pollock.
204-76—Prescot and Winter—Venayeck Wassoodew vs Purmanundass Jeevandass.
205-76—J C Cama—Limjibhoy Pestonjee Shroff vs Eduljee Rustomjee N—M H Khan.
207-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Aga Mahomed Abdul Rasool vs Aga Mahomed Jaffa S—Fletcher and Smith.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmuntrao K vs Sudashew Sukharam and another.
213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai and others vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
214-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—George Edward vs Cursetjee Rustomjee Setna.
227-76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee and another.

LONG CAUSES.—Postponed.

170-75—Prescot and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribhovandass vs Hajrabai, widow, and others—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
648-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bhadoor Madon S vs Mungesh Rughnath and another—Pestonjee Kavasjee.
480-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Moorarjee Topun and others vs Sodhe Vaikoot Appa and others—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jahn Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook.
61-76—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In person.
83-76—Tyabji and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcore bai widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

666-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Assoo Runmull and others vs Mowjee Cullianjee and others—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—C Smale—L Huskel Tulker vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee—Mooljee and Bomonjee.
624-75—Smale—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee—Muljee and B.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ORR—June 9th, at 37 Pembridge Villas, London, the wife of J. W. Orr, M. A., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERESFORD—June 4th, at Mussoorie, on Sunday, the wife of Charles Beresford (D. and L. B.), of a daughter.

OLDHAM—June 1st, at Jullundur, the wife of Captain Arthur Oldham, 12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MILLS—JAMES—June 3rd, at Dehra Dun, by the Rev. D. Heron, F. T. Mills, Police, N. W. P., to Emma Rosalie, eldest daughter of the late W. R. N. James Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Orai, Jaloun.

DEATH.

GUINESS—June 7th, at Kussowlie, at 1-15 A M. Elizabeth, wife of C. T. Guiness, Superintendent, Municipal Slaughter Houses, aged 23 years. Deeply regretted.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1876.

IT really seems as if the Bombay Government were determined out of sheer obstinacy to show the world not how wise but how foolish it is possible for it to be. Of late years very few instances have occurred where the Bombay Government has done the right thing even by chance. Upon ordinary theories of luck it might have been expected to act in public matters with tact and discrimination at least once in three months; but when it has not done so, the only explanation is that it is determined to leave nothing undone that will prevent it from being swept away altogether and a Lieutenant Governorship set up in its place. In even the simplest matters, the Bombay Government is evidently incapable of coming to a correct decision. Could there have been an easier task than the election of a suitable Chairman for the Port Trust—a task in which there would have been less possibility of acting in defiance of every principle of justice and commonsense? One great consideration to be kept in view was that the Chairman of such a collection of business men as the Port Trust is, as a rule, composed of, should be a good practical man, with no cobwebs hanging across the portals of his judgment—a man to whom all his colleagues could look up with respect—and a man whose decisions in difficult points might be accepted as being as nearly right as they could be under ordinary circumstances. Instead of keeping this consideration in view, which would instantly have occurred to most people to be the only correct thing to do, the Bombay Government has cast its eyes over the length and breadth of the Presidency and chose none of the most notorious monomaniacs it happens to possess in its service. There is much to be said in favour of Lieutenant Colonel Baker's personal character—for one thing, he is very conscientious; but we are doing him no injustice when we describe him as an eccentric speculative enthusiast who might just as well be chosen Senior Member of Council, or Governor, or Bishop, or something else of that description, as Chairman of the Port Trust. Colonel Baker might very well have been left in the calm obscurity of his appointment in the Public Works Department to speculate upon the Number of the Beast, the coming of ten thousand virgins to regenerate the earth, the approaching end of the world, and to make mathematical demonstrations that Napoleon was the real Anti-Christ; but a man who has wasted the best part of his intellect in writing books upon these and cognate subjects is about as much in his right place at the head of a serious, practical, corporation of men of business as Hudibras would have been if he had been made Prime Minister of England. Hudibras had many qualities of mind resembling the eccentric genius of the new Chairman of the Port Trust Butler's wonderful Knight Errant was

"in logic a great critic,
Profoundly skilled in analytic,"

and he could

"wisely tell what hour o' th' day
The clock does strike by algebra."

The author of "The Book and the Day" has managed to prove the exact hour when this "great globe shall pass away," and his mathematical formulæ for assisting him to that conclusion are doubtless as ingenious as those which not only enabled Hudibras to carry out the feat mentioned above with respect to the time of day, but also taught him to do things more wonderful,

"For he, by geometric scale,
Could take the size of pots of ale;
Resolve, by sines and tangents straight,
If bread or butter wanted weight,"

Considering that Colonel Baker has a conscientious belief that the world is coming to [illegible] and almost immediately, according to the p[illegible] cess he has been good enough to mark out for the catastrophe, it seems to us more and more apparent that the Latter Day philosopher will be out of place at the head of the Port Trust. For instance, in order to improve their property, the Trustees must carry out certain substantial alterations, such as the erection of buildings, the construction of roads, and so forth. Now, to a man holding Colonel Baker's published views about the end of the world, it must appear simply suicidal and a ruinous waste of money to make any of these improvements. In his opinion, "wattle-and-dab" would be quite sufficient to meet all present requirements; besides, it would save the demon of Destruction from having any bother in throwing the Elphinstone property back into the sea again, with all its cranes, buildings, macadamised roads, bridges, and dock materials. Tears would flow from his eyes if he saw the Trustees deliberately determined to build a house calculated to last more than seven years; "melancholy would mark him for her own" if he saw his brethren desirous of reclaiming more land from the sea, and thus doing work which will be quite undone again about the time the Bakerian Army of Virgins will descend upon the earth. Considering the number of sound men that the Bombay Government had to choose from, it is surprising that Colonel Baker, of all men, should have been made Chairman of the Port Trust. The farcical appointment is perhaps meant to be a sarcastic intimation that there is no reason why a property which has had such a strange history as the Elphinstone property should not have a stranger history still. Colonel Baker's great virtue in the eyes of Government must be that he is generally considered to be General Kennedy's *alter ego*; but notwithstanding this astounding piece of excellence we venture to say that the Bombay Government has once more seriously compromised its reputation by placing a notoriously eccentric ideologist at the head of the Port Trustees. We suppose, however, that it is perfectly useless to talk to the present Bombay Government about either reputation or responsibility. Reputation it has already lost, and all sense of responsibility has become deadened under the influence of obstinate folly.

CAPTAIN BURTON, when concluding his admirable work on Mecca and Medina, remarks that "truly gratifying to the pride of an Englishman "was the way our high official position was assumed "and maintained at Jeddah. Mr. Cole had never "lowered himself in the estimation of the proud "race with which he has to deal by private or "mercantile transactions with the authorities." And again:—"The able Hamilton ascribed the "attentions of the Prince to the infinite respect "which the Arabs entertain for Mr. Cole's "straightforward way of doing business* * * "honesty of purpose is never thrown away "amongst these people." The gallant Captain whose *esprit de corps* is as bold and honest now as when he wrote, "Lieu, B. A.," after his name, has lately had an opportunity of seeing Jeddah, and examining for himself the truth of the remarks which we have just quoted as exemplified under the *régime* of the present Consul at that port. In the 1853 Mr. Cole, the then Consul of Jeddah, won golden opinions not only from all of his countrymen who had an opportunity of judging of his abilities, but likewise from the Government at Jeddah and the Arab, Hindee, and other merchants who annually visit that port during the Hadj season. In the present year a very different state of affairs is said to exist, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have now before them a petition, supported by several declarations, seeking its assistance in an endeavour at present being made by some Bombay merchants and others to obtain "justice" from the English Consul, and that "freedom of trade" which he is sent there to maintain. Another petition, grounded on the same facts and forwarded by the same merchants, having reached the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been readdressed to the Consul with a demand for explanations. The petitions mentioned contain complaints apparently well-grounded, to the effect that the "British Consul or Beyts and Company, "steamship agents and brokers, which firm and "the Consulate are one and the same," use "unauthorized interference" to divert the trade of the port into those channels in which they are personally interested. The charges preferred are by no means of a light nature. The English Consul should everywhere be a man of indisputable integrity, a man who would spurn the offer of enriching himself by such a means as the perversion of his official opportunities. Yet this is exactly what the complaints referred to amount to. Messrs. Beyts and Wylde are stationed at Jeddah to protect British merchants and subjects, and it would appear that instead of doing so, they make use of the power they possess to injure the trade in which the Bombay merchants and other British subjects are engaged, by diverting the trade of this port to "their own firm." Fines and imprisonment are inflicted on the merchants, on what the petitions allege are illegal and unjust grounds, and the most ordinary maxims of fairplay would seem to have been discarded by the two gentlemen—one an ex-captain of the B. I. S. N. Co., and the other "the son of a Foreign Office "clerk"—who are at present the representatives of English justice at Jeddah. Speaking of consular establishments in the East, Hamilton says:—"It is evidently desirable that the rank "of those officers should be proportionate to the "importance of the duties imposed upon them, "and it must not be lost sight of that a consul "in the East, in places at a distance from head-"quarters, is not merely a commercial agent, "but has a very extensive political action." How far the present officials meet this just estimate of the requirements of a post like Jeddah we need not say. Burton wrote strongly and in a good cause when he advocated the employment of Indian officials in all such appointments, for the Indian official with all his faults will always hold himself free from the taint which at present defaces the Jeddah Consulate. How Messrs. Beyts and Co. obtained their official appointments can probably be best explained by Mr. Wylde, but that they did obtain them is in itself a sufficiently discreditable fact to the authorities at home.

By a letter just received from Egypt we learn that immediately on the receipt of the Foreign Office's demand for an explanation of the charges preferred against the Consulate, that august body (Beyts and Co., consuls and brokers) summoned the only petitioner who remains in Jeddah into their presence. That gentleman was Mr. Evans, the agent of the Russian Navigation Company. Having obeyed the summons the Consul demanded an apology in writing, and threatened proceedings if it was refused, and denounced the petition as a pack of lies—rather a broad assertion, considering that the petition bears the names of about fifteen merchants, who bring very strong evidence from outsiders to prove their case. Moreover, a contemporary has recorded the fact—in itself morally if not legally proving the guilt of the consuls—that immediately on hearing that a petition had been forwarded against their proceedings, they hastened to refund a number of fines they had inflicted. This being the case it is rather strange to read in the letter referred to that Mr. Beyts had declared that "he will show to the Minister that we are "not worthy of credit, seeing that he fined" the two principal petitioners last season. This certainly is a new principle of law, which we would recommend to all mofussil judges as eminently serviceable. But Mr. Beyts is mistaken; the fact that these men, one an Englishman, the other a Memon, both British subjects and merchants, were both fined, is a fact which gives them the right to be heard, and not as our intelligent Consul supposes a fact which deprives them of that right.

The moral of the whole affair is very simple. The Consul at Jeddah and the Vice-Consul should both be gentlemen in the strict sense of the word. Not necessarily men of high position, but emphatically and unquestionably gentlemen. Better still, the unhappy state of affairs at present existing may be remedied by the Government insisting that their Consuls should be officials and not petty-fogging brokers. As the matter stands, it is a disgrace to the British nation; and careless as the Indian Government is in some respects, we are sure that if the Consulship at Jeddah was as it ought to be under its authority, the present unpleasantness would never have arisen.

## DEATH OF GEORGES SAND (MADAME DUDEVANT.)

MADAME AMANTINE-LUCILE-AURORE DUDEVANT, whose death was announced by telegram on Saturday last, better known by her pseudonym "Georges Sand," novelist, dramatist, and social philosopher, the daughter of the Marquis Maurice Dupin de Franceuil, was born in Paris, July 5, 1804. She was brought up at the Château de Nohant, situated in Berri, by her grandmother, the Comtesse de Horn, a woman distinguished rather for wit than judgment, whose mind was imbued with the paradoxical ideas of her age, and whose religion was comprised in the philosophy of Rousseau. Her theories, as may be expected, influenced the training of the young Aurore, who, at the age of fifteen, could ride and dance with ease and grace, handle a gun or flourish a sword with equal dexterity. These masculine tendencies, however, by no means checked the rapid and genial growth of intellectual tastes. In these as well as in her more active amusements, Aurore was apparently abandoned to the guidance of fate and her own instincts; and there can be little doubt that much of that laxity of moral principle, and many of those wild and erroneous theories, which became developed in her character in after-life, resulted from the unrestricted course of reading which gave a strong bias to her feelings and imagination in girlhood. At fifteen she was placed in the convent of the Agustines Anglaises at Paris, for the purpose of receiving religious instruction. Her imagination was captivated by the Roman Catholic faith, and she ardently embraced it. After the death of her grandmother, under the dictation of her family, she, in 1822, gave her hand to the Baron Casimir Dudevant, a man little calculated to interest the affections of a young wife. The fortune of his youthful bride enabled him to carry out his agricultural schemes; but he did not appear sensible to the fact that, with her natural vigour of mind and sensibility of character, she was leading a monotonous and hopeless existence. This position induced a severe illness, when the physicians prescribed the waters of the Pyrenees as a remedy, and as her husband was absorbed in rural occupations, she started alone on her southern pilgrimage. At Bordeaux she first mingled freely in the world, and was taught by the homage of society how prominent a part she was fitted to take in life's drama. This belief did not tend to reconcile her to her comfortless home and unappreciating husband. She resolved, as a remedy against *ennui* and mortification, to devote herself to the sedulous cultivation of poetry, art, and science, and to the society of such friends as she could assemble around her. Among these was M. Jules Sandeau, a young law-student, who spent a vacation at Nohant, and was the first to inspire her with a longing for literary distinction. Feelings of doubt and suspicion aggravated the harsh characteristics of her husband; their life became insupportable to both, and his wife, by the sacrifice of her fortune, procured his assent to a separation. She hastened to Paris, and once more entered the convent of the Augustines Anglaises; but her mind had become too much habituated to excitement to rest quietly in so calm a haven, and she longed to share in the busy turmoil of life. Her next transition was to a little garret in the Quai St. Michel, where she had to struggle against absolute poverty, and formed plans with M. Jules Sandeau, whose worldly circumstances were no better than her own, for the supply of each day's necessities. The lady having a little skill in painting, was induced to accept employment occasionally offered by a toy-vendor in ornamenting candlesticks and snuff-boxes; but this wearisome and ill-paid work disgusted her, and the two aspirants for fortune resolved to seek advice from M. Latouche, the editor of *Figaro*, who suggested literature as a profession, promising them an opening in his own publication, and thus originated that curious literary partnership which so greatly mystified the Parisian press. A series of articles in *Figaro* were followed by a novel called "Rose et Blanche," to which was appended the signature of "Jules Sand." The authors having received 400 fr. for this manuscript, led for a time a life of ease and gaiety, and it was at this period that Madame Dudevant first gave offence by donning male attire—assumed by her for greater independence of action. The proceeds of their joint work exhausted, misery again knocked at their door, and the lady was advised to revisit Berri for the purpose of obtaining a legal separation, or at least an alimentary allowance from her husband. Previous to her departure, she arranged with M. Sandeau the plan of a novel, certain portions of which were to be completed by each before their next meeting. The student did not fulfil his share of the undertaking; but on her return, Madame Dudevant surprised him with the complete manuscript of "Indiana," which was sold for 600 fr., and met with rapid success. It introduced to the public the name of "Georges Sand," for the young man, unwilling to accept a share of the glory he had neglected to earn, refused to permit their ordinary *nom de plume* to be used in this instance. Madame Dudevant who brought an action against her husband for ill-treatment, succeeded, after some delay, in regaining possession of her property and the guardianship of her two children. This success had no doubt a beneficial influence on her mind and feelings, as may be seen in "Consuelo," and in several smaller works, remarkable for the purity and simplicity of their construction. A detailed list of her works would occupy considerable space. Among them may be mentioned "Horace," "Jeanne," and "La Petite Fadette." After taking a prominent part during the revolution of 1848 in the politics of the time, Georges Sand abandoned the career of political and social reformer for that of dramatic literature, and, after one or two comparative failures, achieved a great success with "Francois le Champi," in 1849, which was followed by "Claudie," in 1851; "Moliere," "Les Vacances de Pandolphe," "Le Mariage de Victorine," and "Le Pressoir," "Mauprat," "Les Maitres," &c. Her plays before they are represented in Paris are usually acted and criticised in a little theatre attached to the Chateau de Nohant, which is Madame Dudevant's ordinary abode. Her husband, the Baron Casimir Dudevant, died at Barbaste, near Nérac, March 8, 1871, aged 66.

## IS HE DULY QUALIFIED?

WE have been asked to publish the following letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay :—

SIR,—I see from the newspapers that Mr. Grattan Geary is elected a member of the Corporation.

I beg to point out that this election is not a valid one, as Mr. Geary is not a ratepayer in the terms of the Act, and in the terms of the decision of the Chief Magistrate, as the rates paid by Mr. Geary are paid on account of the *Times of India*, for which he is only the editor and manager; but not in any way a proprietor. This being so, I, as a ratepayer for the Fort ward, appeal against his appointment, and request that a fresh election be called for.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GUNGADASS WITHUL.

June 10.

## HICKEY'S "GAZETTE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I can add a chapter concerning one of Hickey's associates, to the reminiscence of Hickey's *Gazette* which you republish to-day from the *Pioneer*.

Among the staff of the *Gazette*—indeed, I believe he was the working editor was a young man named Duane, who always asserted that, at the time of Hickey's arrest, he was quietly seized by the Government peons, and put on board a homeward bound vessel, not being allowed time to take a change of clothes, a rupee beyond what he happened to have in his pockets.

From England Duane made his way to the United States, then just become independent, and obtained employment in the office of the Philadelphia *Aurora*, a paper owned and edited by Richard Bache, the son-in-law of Dr. Franklin. On Bache's death Duane, himself a widower, married Mrs. Bache, and succeeded to the editorship of the paper, which became the principal organ of the "Democrats" during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, and was distinguished for its vituperative attacks on the opposition or "Federalists."

Duane died in poor circumstances about 1836; his son, however, became Secretary of the American Treasury.

Bombay, 9th June. H. C. W.

## CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Considering what has happened at Golwood, I think it right to mention that half a drachm of nitrate of lead, dissolved in a pint or more of boiling water, and the solution thrown into a bucket of water with a handful of salt in it, produces a saturated solution of chloride of lead, which is one of the best and cheapest of anti-sceptics. After the solution has been thrown into the salt water the mixture should be allowed to stand.

The clear supernatant fluid is the saturated solution of chloride of lead. A cloth dipped in it and hung up in a room will sweeten foeted atmosphere instantaneously, or the solution thrown down a sink, water closet or drain, or over a heap of dung or refuse, will have a cleansing effect. I merely offer this as a remedy for stinks. But some familiarity with cholera, during twenty odd years, finds me doubting whether stink and its concomitant causes or even aggravate, cholera. There is, however, I no doubt that even cholera has its uses. One of them ought to be to make people less like pigs than many of them are; and in that connection cholera

brings with it a rare chance for a good application of soap and water, and deluges of whitewash and antisceptics. A gentle flesh, tickling too with a stick in bad case, is very good. I will add, there is only one thing quite certain about cholera. Solicitors and most limbs of the law don't require treatment. They beat the disease.—Yours, &c.

GILBERT ELLIOT.

Nassick, 9th June.

## THE PRESENT DEGENERACY OF THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interest of the Parsee community, against some of whose leading members a correspondent in your to-day's issue tries to throw dust, I hope that you will, in all fairness, allow me to speak a few words on the other side.

"P. M. M." having no valid arguments to support himself, has simply continued in a foolish strain of ridicule and sarcasm of what the Parsees are going to do for themselves. It is certainly a healthy sign that a community should perceive its errors and adopt practical measures to remove them. The lecture delivered by Mr. K. R. Kama was by no means the production of a mountebank or a Pharisee. Impelled by genuine love of his co-religionists and their religion, he urged upon them the necessity of religious study, not only for the eternal salvation of their soul, but also for raising their social and moral standard in this world. The learned gentleman justly complained of the absence of pastors among the Parsees for the guidance of the flock, which has gone astray, and has degenerated both morally and socially. Now, was he wrong in saying that this state of things could only be averted by a study of religion? Can the necessity of religious instruction be too strongly urged? Who, but an infidel or an atheist, will answer to these interrogations in the positive?

There was no incoherent babble in the meetings. The speakers in general were men of status and position, and they spoke sound commonsense, if not anything. It is true that they did not apply the general principals of civilization, enunciated by Buckle or Guizot, to the present state of the Parsees, and deduce conclusions therefrom. It was enough that they simply made observations gathered from actual experience, which is to be prized above all book lore, in a discussion like that recently held.

In conclusion, I think that I am echoing the opinion of my co-religionists, when I say that the dictates of conscience, and the calls of reason for rising in the scale of nations will be attended to, without the least fear of the shafts of malignance.—Yours, &c.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

Bombay, 9th June.

## THE DISTRESSED VILLAGERS OF GOLWOOD.

WE have received two additional contributions on behalf of the distressed villagers of Golwood, from W. H. Newnham, Esq., Rs. 10 and from W. J. B. Rs. 10. To-day we publish a letter from a correspondent at Golwood from which our readers will perceive that cholera still commits great ravages among the villagers and that the people are still suffering greatly.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOLWOOD, 10TH JUNE.

I REGRET to say that the epidemic has not as yet disappeared from amongst the poor villagers of this station. On the 8th there were 32 cases of cholera out of which 4 proved fatal. Yesterday there was a little calm till the afternoon, but unhappily in the only locality Dhedwar, where the contagion had not appeared till then, the disease carried off in a very short time about 3 or 4 men and frightened the rest to such an extent that it would be no exaggeration on my part to say that these poor people were found running away as quickly as their legs could carry them with their little effects and miserably starved children, as if they were so many maniacs. Altogether up to 6 o'clock in the evening there were 29 cases of cholera among so small a number of men and therefore it is no wonder to see them forsaking their homes to save their dear lives. There is a small village close by this locality known by the name of Bordee, where this miserable crowd first wanted to retire, but no sooner had they approached the limits than out came some villagers and drove them away. At about 8½ p.m. these men and women were observed coming towards the railway station limits. I am sorry to say that these wretched refugees are being driven out from every populated place. They have taken up their temporary abode in the open fields opposite to the railway station where they stand the least chance of molestation.

The doctor, who has been sent from Bombay, complains of the ignorance of the villagers, who, being superstitious, refuse to take medicine on such occasions; but they invariably prefer *muntras* or *jadoo* as they call it, to drive the *mata* (an evil deity) away, whom they consider to be the cause of the plague.

At this juncture the people of the village miss their former doctor and ready adviser in Mr. Lazarus Abraham, who, owing to his wife's sudden death, has retired to Poona. This gentleman has done a great service in reforming the illiterate people in and about the village, and has gained their confidence after a patient study of their manners in medicinal cures. Even he sometimes lamented over the ignorance of the people when in cases of sickness &c., they resorted to their favourite charms, &c.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF AN EX-DETECTIVE.*

ALTHOUGH this unpretentious little volume of tales can lay no claim to literary merit, it possesses some little interest as giving an insight into the manner in which our native servants make free with our household treasures. The stories, if not very dramatic in form, are told in an offhand and sometimes terse manner, and are of sufficient interest to employ an idle hour satisfactorily, if not very profitably. Our author attempts here and there to be either witty or humorous; it is difficult to say, at which he aims, but the failure to attain either is evident. The description of the Madras "boy" and that of ayahs in general are about the best written things in the book, and show that the author was not himself deficient in the power of judging character, which he considers so essential in anyone following his profession.

Messrs. Foster & Co. deserve a word of praise for the get up of the book, which is well printed and stitched. The 127 pages of matter contained in it are given in a good legible type, which, with its handy size, render the book well suited for railway reading. We cannot, however, see the object of the constant use of italics, where there is neither word nor idea requiring them, while they might, perhaps, have been used with advantage where they are sometimes omitted.

* Recollections of an ex-Detective of the Madras Police edited by D. S. White. Madras: Foster & Co.

## "GOOD TEMPLARISM" IN BOMBAY.

THE following description of the "Independent Order of Good Templars," an association formed, apparently, on the plan of masonic lodges, has been sent us by a correspondent who is one of the members. It illustrates a phase in modern life in Bombay, and shows at the same time the objects kept in view by the promoters of a movement which just now is attracting a good deal of attention at home :—

All members on joining the "Independent Order of Good Templars" are bound by a life-long pledge to "abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage"—nor only so—but to discountenance among themselves especially "the use, sale, manufacture, and importation" of all such liquors. They are also enjoined to use their best endeavours to increase their numbers, and to do all the good they can for the good of the "order." A good templar carries out the motto of his noble order—faith, hope, and charity; and, though individual efforts may not be very vast or followed by stupendous results, yet the untiring labours of the whole body of Good Templars, or any Temperance or Total Abstinence League, rightly applied and directed, increases in proportion the amount of good attempted, and the value of the victory won, over a gigantic evil.

No distinction is made in regard to sex with respect to eligibility to join the Good Templars. Both sexes may become members, and are cordially invited to do so. *Christians* of all creeds and colours are welcomed, conformity with the rules of the order being all that is required of, and incumbent upon, them to observe. Our lodge is certainly no church, nor are its members ordained ministers. The church deals with all the Christian virtues. We strive to practically illustrate an especial one, hoping that from it, others will spring. Our primal and final ceremonies on lodge nights are especially religious, and as far as mortal can judge, I believe they are performed in sincerity. During these meetings, held under the leadership of some well known and highly qualified *Christian* gentlemen, the lodge is *open to all who choose to attend*; that on Sunday evening being held after all the places of worship in Bombay are closed; and that on Saturday evenings at 8. Youths and maidens of 17 years of age and upwards are equally welcome with persons of a more mature age to enroll themselves members of the I. O. G. T. Indeed, I do not think this great engine for good destined to do battle against a far greater engine for evil can be too early known [illegible] its bands joined by the young of both sexes.

On the plea that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," Thursday evening in each week and every alternate Monday evening we devote to gatherings for the "feast of reason and flow of soul." On these occasions songs, chiefly upon the temperance cause, are sung, readings and recitations are given, and conversations held among would-be members and visitors if there are any present, among members if otherwise, upon the general success of the noble cause. To these some objections have been raised, but what harm can there possibly be in such songs as Longfellow's "Blacksmith," or "Just before the Battle," "Just after the Battle," "Do they miss me at home," "The Bloodhound," &c. details, I think some fine moral—aye—and religious lessons, too, might be drawn from each of these specimens of song. Our recitations, readings and conversations are all of a like nature to the songs, and as the doors are open to all when such innocent and instructive amusements are indulged in among us, would those who may have any objection to make kindly oblige themselves and us by "dropping in" and giving us a sample of what they can do in this line? They might then be able to contrast our proceedings with what others might be doing in some beer shop! The work on which those Good Templars are so earnestly engaged, is one of mighty moment to mankind, and *demands* that secrecy they so well know how to observe. Females are admitted to member ship and may attain to high official dignity in our order. And I am glad to say *do* attain to high official dignity in our "order." Why not? Whose voice has a more powerful influence for good than woman's? Since the organization of the Order of Good Templars in November last, 126 names have been enrolled, four or five of these are those of ladies. Our initiatory fee is only 12 annas for all, and the only other money asked is a quarterly fee in advance, 8 annas for males and 4 annas for females, and surely such sums as these are within the reach of all. Then dear sisters, come and welcome! join your influence and example.

There are, I am glad to say, several institutions in Bombay having for their object the suppression of intemperance and the decrease of crime—the almost invariable accompaniment of that bane of man. Each of the institutions to which I allude is progressing favourably, and it is a peculiar pleasure to add that the soldiers of the garrison go heart and hand in the cause. Many of the names on the rolls of the "Bombay Temperance League" are those of our "Brave Defenders;" there are also two or more distinct societies in the barracks, which are mainly supported by them; and I am informed that there is also a detached bungalow kindly set apart by the Major General for their especial use, and ornamented and adorned with religious scrolls and temperance mottoes, very neatly executed in gilded letters, nicely and accurately formed, and arranged on coloured grounds—the work of the men themselves. In this room, lighted, carpeted, &c. by themselves, the tables strewn with temperance publications, and the verandah outside all alive with the fizzing, and popping of corks from the bottles—(not of brandy or beer—oh no, no!) but of soda, lemonade, tonic and ginger "pop." The men of the two corps—1/6 R. A., and 1/2nd Queen's belonging to the institutions, meet together, and, let us hope, pass their time away far more pleasantly, and certainly more harmlessly than if in the canteen, getting "pegged up" on the canteen sergeants' list, and plugged up in their inner man as well. I am also informed that on Monday and Thursday evenings, these brave fellows—in a double sense—have general meetings, where under the presidentship of certain temperance non-commissioned officers, they open with hymn and prayer, and indulge in harmless songs, recitations and readings, displaying in many instances most remarkable talent too; and though in some instances the songs may not be quite appropriate, this failing may be overlooked when it is remembered that the singer may perhaps know or think of no other, and called to the front to sing, gives the only one he can think of or know, his only object being to amuse the company and help in some way, though ever so little, to keep himself and comrades from places where they might do much worse. My informant tells me that on a recent occasion when he was present the well-known chorus to one of our equally well-known national songs "The Men of Merry Merry England," which was very excellently rendered by a soldier of the Queen's, was "Let the bottle pass," &c., and excited a great deal of pleasantry "among the audience," and at the conclusion, one soldier, exclaimed as he rose and held a loft a bottle of ginger beer—"Sure 'tis bottles of pop we mane"—causing a renewed burst of merriment. Shortly after the meeting closed with a temperance melody adapted to the National Anthem, the soldiers expressing to each other how much they preferred that kind of thing to drinking and singing in a drunken manner less innocent songs, and hearing much worse language in the precincts of the canteen or similar places.

## DECREE FOR A JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

ELIZABETH BROWN vs. STEPHEN BROWN.

AT the High Court on Saturday last, Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment in the above case. Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Hart, instructed by the Pauper Attorney, appeared for the petitioner, while the respondent appeared in person.

Sir Charles Sargent, in giving judgment, said.—In this case the petitioner applied for a judicial separation from her husband on the ground of desertion, without reasonable excuse, for two years. It appears that the respondent and petitioner were married at Lahore on the 1st January 1874, she being previous to that a widow with two children, and the respondent a widower with three children. They seem to have lived together, but not harmoniously for the period of one month, during which time there seem to have been frequent quarrels between them, arising, as he says, out of the fact of her being addicted to drinking. But whatever the cause was, it is plain that after a somewhat grave dispute between them on the 31st January he left the house where they were living on the 1st of February, and moreover he says that when he left he did so intending not to live with her again. Having absented himself from the house where they were living and taken up his abode with friends of his in the neighbourhood, he appears to have paid her visits from time to time, she says for the purpose of abusing her and ultimately, on the 4th February, he wrote to her the following letter :—

"Lahore, 4th February 1874

"The undersigned wishes to know without delay what you intend doing; whether you intend remaining here in Lahore or not, so as I can make an application for passes for you and children and luggage as well as for myself, as I will be off in a short time; also I will with strict economy allow you Rs. 30 per month; and on your departure, you will have as much more as I can spare for your passage to any part of India. Of course my reasons you are aware of, which is, I am fully convinced, that you cannot do without drink as long as there is even a rupee in your hands out of my small pay."

The result of this letter seems to have been that she was persuaded by him to leave for Bombay, where she had been originally living before she married the respondent, upon the understanding that he should pay her Rs. 30 per month. From that time until the present moment he has not paid her a single rupee nor has he had any communication with her, or lived with her. About April 1874, she seems to have sued him in the Court of Agra for these 30 rupees which he resisted, and which claim—whatever were the grounds upon which the magistrate proceeded, and of which we are left in ignorance—was dismissed by the magistrate. It is quite plain from this statement of facts that unless the petitioner can be held to have consented in any way to separation, the conduct of the respondent amounts to what is called a desertion of his wife. He left her on the 1st February, as he says, intending never to live with her again and he has not lived with her since that date, nor has he conducted himself in any way as behoved him to act as her husband, nor has he sent her a single sixpence for her maintenance. Such conduct of course amounts to desertion, unless it is shown that she has herself consented to it. That he left her after the 31st January of his own accord and against her will, there can be no doubt. It is perfectly plain that it was an act entirely of his own. But there is the question whether, after the 4th February, the date on which this letter was written, asking her what she intended to do, her leaving Lahore and going to Bombay does not amount to a consent of separation. Now, during this period the respondent had been in possession of at least Rs. 120 per month, although during the latter part of it he seems to have lost his employment in the Sind Railway. He came down to Bombay where he entered the service of the British India Company where his pay was Rs. 80 per month. It is quite plain that during the whole of this period he was in receipt of a very large salary with the exception of a few months of last year when he received Rs. 80 only. If a man in that position has not contributed anything towards the support of his wife it argues an intention to abandon her to her own resources. It seems impossible, looking at the circumstances of the case and taking into consideration his own statement, that when he left her on the 1st February he never intended to live with her again, to avoid coming to the conclusion that he induced her to go to Bombay by promising to give her Rs. 30 per month and that as he has never paid her a single sixpence but has, indeed, absolutely refused—it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that he never intended when he induced her to come to Bombay to pay her a single farthing. I say that looking at the evidence that has been given here and his own admissions that he declined to live with her again and that he has never sent her one single rupee in satisfaction of the promises which he had made to her—these circumstances show sufficient grounds for assuming that at the time when he did induce her to come to Bombay he never intended to fulfil his agreement, and that he only made it with a view of bringing about a separation and inducing her to separate entirely from him. The only question is, therefore, as to what permanent alimony the Court shall adjudge towards the support of the wife. The mode in which the Court proceeds is to look at the position of the husband. As to his means, there can be no doubt that he is a skilled artisan and quite capable of earning wages from Rs. 110 to Rs. 150 per month, and therefore having regard to this, the only circumstance remaining, and one material to the case, is that he has 3 children already, and therefore I do not think there could be any justification in awarding her more than Rs. 30 per month. The only further question is whether there is anything in her conduct which should disentitle me to treat her with liberality. I am of opinion that there is none; whether she may or may not have drunk too much on the night of which he accuses her is not a matter of particular importance. It is impossible to suppose that she was a confirmed drunkard—the whole of her previous course of life is opposed to anything of the sort. She was matron of the Byculla School and no charge seems ever to have been brought against her of this nature whilst she was in the service of the school. She has been in the employment of several families of Bombay who have all given her testimonials, as she says, for good character. Sir Frank Souter has been called here as a witness, and it appears that his family have known her for many years and have had opportunities of being particularly well acquainted with her character, and they all speak in the most excellent terms of her, and he says he never heard the slightest objection to her character. It is, therefore, impossible for the Court to suppose that she was addicted to drinking. Whether on this particular occasion she might have drunk something more than was good for her is a matter which the Court will not go into. She says she is not aware whether her taking the punch disagreed with her, but something of that sort may have occurred. The question is whether she is a person who is addicted to drinking, and as the respondent ventures to represent in Court she is a person habitually given to drink and consequently not entitled to any sympathy from the Court in determining this question of alimony, I do not think there is any evidence to justify the Court in giving her less than, in consideration of his means and the charges upon him, she is fairly entitled to. I think, therefore, that having regard to his past income and the obvious means he has of earning a salary of Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 and that he has only 3 children as a charge upon him already, an allowance of Rs. 30 a month is a fair sum for him to contribute for her support, now that she is judicially separated.

The decree is therefore a judicial separation and that he must pay permanent alimony to her of Rs. 30 per month commencing from that day. An application for the petitioner's costs was refused.

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# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## THE SIND FRONTIER.

LAHORE, 10TH JUNE.

The Khan of Khelat was at Major Sandeman's camp at Mustang on the 31st ultimo. He was received with a salute of nineteen guns.

Another large caravan of 850 camels for Khandahar has been safely escorted to Afghanistan.

## SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

SIMLA, 10TH JUNE.

Surgeon-Major Brake, Inspector General of Prisons, Central Provinces, officiates as Civil Surgeon at Nagpore, during Dr. Beatson's absence on furlough.

Mr. Brandenburg is appointed temporary acting Consul for Germany at Bombay.

Mr. Carnegy, Deputy Fourth Grade Commissioner, Assam, is appointed Political Officer, Naga Hills, *vice* Captain Butler, deceased.

Colonel Macintire is appointed to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force with Brigadier General's rank from the 21st June *vice* General Blake, whose tour of command expires.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE.

Many rumours are current regarding the Eastern Question. It is even alleged that Russia is now isolated, Germany like the other Powers, inclining towards the views of England, nothing, however, is positively known. The situation is expectant pending the result of an exchange of views between the Great Powers and the course of events. There is a rivalry between Hussein Pasha and Midhat Pasha; the latter being a reformer whilst Hussein is credited with a vigorous policy.

The rumours that there was to be a conference of the European Powers have been dispelled.

## THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM.—IMPORTANT SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

In the House of Commons this evening, replying to a question of the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Disraeli said that the Berlin memorandum has been withdrawn. Upon certain points England agrees with the Great Powers or they with England. All the Powers have agreed to exercise no undue pressure on the new Sultan, but to allow time for his advisers to mature measures for a new policy. England had joined Austria, Russia, and France in impressing upon Servia the importance of temperate conduct, and he hoped that the counsels thus offered would be successful. Murad had been promptly recognized by the Great Powers and besides there was a general adhesion to the new Government by all sects, creeds and races and the heads of Christian communities, which would increase the influence of those who are now urging the Insurgents to avail themselves of the occasion so as to insure the pacifying of the Empire.

## SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 10TH JUNE.

The first meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be held on Thursday, the 22nd inst.

The annual Fine Art Exhibition will be opened on the 20th September.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 10TH JUNE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Merkara left here for Colombo and Calcutta yesterday.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's Sales of Cotton .... | 37,000 | bales. |
| Do. Amount forwarded ........ | 8,000 | do. |
| Do. Week's Sales of Surats .... | 7,000 | do. |
| Do. Amount forwarded ........ | 3,000 | do. |
| Do. Week's Imports of Cotton .. | 43,000 | do. |
| Do. do. Surats .... | 15,000 | do. |
| Do. Stock of Cotton .......... | 1,049,000 | do. |
| Do. do. Surats .... | 129,000 | do. |
| Do. do. Cotton in London .. | 54,250 | do. |

There has been a moderate business doing in Surats during the week.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera .................. | 4⅜d. |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings .............. | 6-3. |
| 8¼ lbs. do. .............. | 7-3. |
| 40's Mule Twist .............. | 0-10½. |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account .... | 93⅜ |
| Bar Silver .................... | 51 13/16 |

Arrival.—Khirnjee Oodowjee.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 10TH JUNE, 5-20 P.M.

French Steamer D'jemnah, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 11TH JUNE, 7-20 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Ava, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 11TH JUNE, 1-45 P.M.

French Mail Steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

## WEATHER REPORTS.—11TH JUNE.

CANNANORE, 8 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S.W., thermometer 78.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy and squally, wind S.S.E., 4 to 7, thermometer 83, barometer 29·97, fall of rain 42 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-35 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S.S.W. S. E., ther. max. 84 min. 82, fall of rain 36 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind E.S.E. & E., mild, thermometer 92, fall of rain 45 cents.

THE *Times of India* states that there is no doubt Mr. Geary's election to the Corporation is quite legitimate. Our contemporary is not exactly a disinterested judge of the matter, and as it has neither shown that Mr. Geary is a ratepayer on his own account nor a partner in the concern for which he pays rates, we still hold to the opinion that his election is invalid. It behoves Mr. Pedder to make inquiry into the matter. It is unnecessary, we presume, to point out that if Mr. Geary's election is what we say it is, invalid, it becomes a most serious blunder on somebody's part to permit him to take his seat, for every decision of the Corporation affecting private individuals may be disputed at law if Mr. Geary's vote on the matter in question has been accepted. We have been informed that the Municipal Commissioner will not order an investigation to be made into the legality of Mr. Geary's election unless a formal request is made to him by the ratepayers. As ratepayers, we beg to make that formal protest now, because we cannot quietly consent to see the future proceedings of the Corporation made liable to be rendered useless by a single illegal election when that illegality may be prevented in time. We repeat we are astonished that the Assessor did not satisfy himself about Mr. Geary's eligibility as a candidate for the Corporation. Are we to understand that it is *nobody's duty* in our Municipal establishment to see that ineligible people are not allowed to be appointed members either of the Town Council or the Corporation? Apparently anybody may set up his puttiwalla as a candidate for a seat in the Corporation, and nobody will object to the puttiwalla's election unless the ratepayers send a "formal protest" to the Municipal Commissioner or the Assessor afterwards. The true history of Mr. Geary's nomination by "a large number of the ratepayers of the Fort Ward" is this. Mr. Mull, of the *Times of India* co-partnery, intended to offer himself as a candidate for the vacant seat in the Corporation; but as time went on, he altered his mind, and wrote to the Assessor that he wished Mr. Geary's name to be substituted for his. This plan of playing battledore and shuttlecock with seats in the Corporation to suit the convenience of persons in our contemporary's office would be less objectionable if legality were always kept in view; but when this is not the case, and an individual is recklessly put forward as a candidate who has no claim to a seat in the Corporation, the pleasant little arrangement becomes too much of a joke. We shall be very glad if it can be established that Mr. Geary really is eligible, because we daresay he would make a useful member of the Corporation; but even he, as a gentleman who has shown himself to have some respect for the law, will admit that it would be very improper for anybody to be appointed a member of the Corporation unless he possesses the legal ratepaying qualifications. There are two questions to be answered, and if Mr. Geary can answer them satisfactorily then he will be entitled to keep the honour which has been thrust upon him. In the first place, does he pay rates on his own account, and is his address not a hotel in the Fort? In the next place, is he or is he not a partner in the concern which makes him its instrument for paying rates?

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE latest report in the Punjab as to the probable successor to Sir H. Davies is that Mr. R. E. Egerton, C. S. I., the present Financial Commissioner, will be the man.

FROM the latest published district reports from Assam, up to the 25th of May, it appears that the weather during the previous week had been very favourable for the tea, heavy showers being followed by intervals of bright sunshine.

THE following is the result of the opium sale, held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday last:—

| | Chests. | Highest. | Lowest. | Average. | Proceeds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Behar..... | 2,235 | 1,285 | 1,280 | 1,280-7-4 | 28,61,825 |
| Benares, ... | 1,685 | 1,255 | 1,245 | 1,246 14-10 | 21,01,075 |

DURING the week ending 3rd June 2,155 bales of cotton were despatched to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar. The total for the season now amounts to 232,059 bales, which is 77,983 bales less than last year, and is 10,000 bales less than in 1872-73, and only 3,000 bales more than in 1870-71.

THE Government of India has decided, on the subject of granting loans to Municipalities for the carrying out of public works, that in all cases the officers of the D. P. W. should be called upon to give their views on the works to be carried out by means of the loan applied for by any Municipality, or Local Fund Board.

MR. ROBERT ROBERTS, Acting Agent, E. I. R., having requested Government to enquire into the complaints of some of the drivers and guards, Captain Wallace, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, has been deputed to this duty, and will probably commence his enquiries at Allahabad on the 12th instant, according to the *Pioneer*.

A RATHER extraordinary occurrence took place at Allahabad on the 2nd. A horse belonging to Mr. Charles, residing at the new Civil Station seized his syce by the back of the neck and galloped about, shaking him until life became extinct; the brute then dropped the body at the entrance to the compound, and retired quietly into his stable.

THE monsoon has burst at Compta and Carwar, though not in a very violent form. Telegrams have been received in Bombay by Mr. Macnaghten from Messrs. Chrystal and Co. of Compta, dated June 10th, stating that the monsoon set in the previous night, and from Carwar on the same date that the monsoon has burst and it had been raining since the day before.

A FURTHER discovery of gold in the Madras Presidency has been made at Wellington by Mr. Haymes and proposals are, we are told, already afoot to form a company for "prospecting" the land. The discoverer is the same person who quite recently took a prominent part in testing the reefs at Colar, near Bangalore, and in making the assays given in Mr. Lindon's report on the Alpha Company's Mine.

IT appears that the Afridis, who proved themselves above the moral force that was thought to be brought to bear upon them by the appearance of a British column at the foot of their hills, have, like better and greater men before them, shown themselves susceptible to the softening influence of coin, and declared their willingness to have a road and telegraph constructed through their territory for a consideration.

DR. BELLEW, the first Pushtoo scholar in India, is at Simla instrucing the Viceroy in frontier politics. The semi-official organ at Allahabad remarks with regard to this visit that whatever may distinguish the Simla season of 1876 when we look back on it from the standpoint of later years, we are beginning to feel tolerably sure that it will not be distinguished by the political activity of the Government. The settlement of Sind and Punjab frontiers on a new basis, the establishment possibly of our relations with Afghanistan on one which may seem more in harmony than the present with the dignity of the British empire, may very likely be measures in reserve for next cold weather.

IN one of the distrcts of the Lucknow Division it has been discovered that a wholesale system of poisoning cattle has existed from perhaps some time. We are told by the *Lucknow Times* that the people mixed up in these cases were *chamars*; and the resident *chamars* and the poisoners shared the skins, which, even imperfectly prepared, find a ready sale in Cawnpore. That this vile crime was not detected before may be accounted for by the fact that it was supposed to be ordinary cattle-plague. Cows and buffaloes went out one day as usual to graze and returning sickened and died. The poison was given by inoculation. A number of men have been arrested, and further enquiries are being vigorously made to find out all the offenders.

SINCE the commencement of the Madras Harbour Works, the sea has been gradually but steadily encroaching on the beach at Royapooram, and a groyne to the north of the railway sheers, round which one could pass dry shod a few months ago, has now some six feet of water at the end of it. A Madras paper tells us that one result of the continuous scour which is going on is that a large number of iron rails, the property of the Madras Railway Company, have been disembedded, and the boatmen and others may be seen any day dragging them out from the sea. Numbers of the rails, which have been recovered, may be seen covered inches thick with rust, lying along the road from whence they are being conveyed into the railway store yard. These rails must have been dropped where they are now being found while being landed about the time of the commencement of railway operations in Madras and have thus lain *perdu* for a number of years until discovered by the displacement of the sand.

THE London correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"I am a little wrath at the comparative oblivion in which the Princess of Wales is left amid all this uproar. It is all the Prince, the Prince. Now it seems to me that the Princess performed her less pleasant part quite as admirably as the Prince did his. I think she would have enjoyed an Indian trip quite as much as monotonous Sandringham, where she stayed so quietly with her children, and in reality it is the very perfection with which the Princess has always played her part that reflects upon her husband the greater portion of his popularity. The Princess of Wales is far from being forgotten or undervalued by the people of England, even at this moment when the fuss is exclusively made about the Prince. It is only that a lot of speculators and toadies of divers sorts and degrees are making just now a most particular star and lion of the Prince for their own purposes. I wonder some one does not advertise him to touch for the king's evil."

The immaculate *Pioneer* thus lectures Captain Burton:—"Evil communications corrupt good manners, for, from such boys the distinguished traveller, Captain R. F. Burton, has learned a naughty trick which deserves grave rebuke. Writing to a Bombay contemporary to complain of a mild attempt at extortion on the part of a Parsee dàk contractor, he calls him *Corvus impudicus*, the shameless crow; the adjective by the way, though suggested by Hodgson and endorsed by Jerdon, has not superseded Vieillot's *Corvus splendens* in Indian ornithology. It is perhaps refreshing to find that a traveller, who has crossed continents, and explored the strangest corners of both worlds, can lose his temper over an ordinary Parsee overcharge like any pudgy paterfamilias. Possibly also it demonstrates the well-known fact that the Parsee, like the *pulex irritans*, has a peculiar power of irriation in small matters. But though never so angry, it was rude of Captain Burton to call out 'crow' in the public press to the whole respectable community, like a little vulgar boy."

THE Calcutta *Statesman* makes the following remarks on the retirement of Sir W. Muir:—"The retirement of Sir William Muir at the end of the year will deprive Lord Lytton of one of his most respected colleagues, and the public service of one of its most faithful and devoted labourers. After nearly 40 years' service, Sir William Muir retires from India to enter the Home Council. It is impossible not to feel a deep respect for this old servant of the Company and Crown; but everyone must feel that the Council of India is too full already of men of Sir William's stamp. Cautious even to timidity, and wanting in original power, Sir William will but strengthen an element in Council of which we have already too much, and of which Sir Bartle Frere may perhaps be regarded as the type. The exigencies of the time are so great, that we want men of another kind altogether. What the Council wants is not the timidity and routine of age, but the clear, vigorous, insight of younger and more orignal minds, endowed with the courage of their convictions."

THE *Englishman* says that the order for charging the expenses of the Prince of Wales's movements in this country to the Indian exchequer, merging them for the sake of concealment in the head of "general charges" was given long before the Prince was at Madras, even on the western side of the Peninsula; and that it was one of his own correspondents who revealed the fact. All credit to him, says the *Indian Daily News*: for to make India pay the costs of the visit thus, was a mean, dishonest subterfuge, whoever gave the order. And to state that the amount of the vote of the Commons of £60,000 has not been exceeded, is to tell a deliberate lie to the people of England, with the intent to deceive them. The morality of this course we condemn unreservedly. The *Englishman* wonders that more notice was not taken of the fact at the time. For this, we should say that our contemporary himself must have been to blame. For if it was his correspondent, adds the *Daily News*, who let the cat out, he must have known how far the statement was likely to be correct; and he should not have hidden his light under a bushel. With respect to this affair, we scarcely know whether the surreptitious charge of these expenses to India, or the now open but mendacious assertion that the costs have not exceeded the parliamentary grant, is the more discreditable to all concerned.

ON the proposal to issue one rupee notes a correspondent of a Calcutta paper writes as follows:—"Does the *Statesman* really imagine that this one rupee note issue would be accepted in the place of hard coin by the masses of the people—the smaller traders, *bunniahs*, middle men, the retail dealers, the agricultural and labouring classes? One reason given for its acceptation is that it could be more readily hoarded than silver from the greater security with which it could be concealed. Is the *Statesman* ignorant of the many accidents that paper money is liable to, such as destruction by fire, damp, mould, white ants, &c., or does he fancy that every one is provided with a fire-proof safe? Further he says that 'made convertible at every treasury in the country, it would *practically* become inconvertible and give a security to our rule, which all the rupee-loans have failed to do.' But for its evident seriousness I should take this for a joke. There is no doubt it would become inconvertible, rather too inconvertible for the well-being of the people. Just fancy what a bundle of one-rupee notes would be after frequent passing to and from hand to hand—greasy, defaced, torn and crumpled, so much so that the Government might well refuse to father its own bantlings, and object to cash the notes; and then the discount. It is bad enough with the rupee, but it would be hundred per cent worse in changing one rupee notes. Before talking about a rupee note currency, the *Statesman* would do well to ascertain how far the 5 rupee issue has succeeded. I venture to say that it has been a dead failure as a *currency*."

THE following remarks about the reception given at Naples to Sir Salar Jung are worthy of notice. They are contained in a letter from the London correspondent of the Simla paper:—"I wonder what notions are entertained by the Italian Government as to the position of Sir Salar Jung? On arriving at Naples 'he was received with artillery salutes and Admiral Delgarretts, accompanied by the British Vice Consul, went on board the steamer to welcome him.' Who on earth could have got up this demonstration? Sir Salar Jung, the minister of a feudatory of the English Empire, has no more right to a salute than myself. If Mr. W. H. Smith, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, went on a Continental tour, guns would not fire in his honour, nor is it likely that he would be welcomed by Admirals. Yet, as a matter of fact, Mr. Smith is more entitled to such demonstrations of respect than the wily Wuzeer of Hyderabad. The former is, at all events, an English minister of subordinate rank, while Sir Salar holds no higher position than that of the factotum of a dependent prince. Unless I greatly mistake, this ridiculous affair at Naples will be found to form the prelude to an opera entitled 'The Poor Nizam.' The salutes that bellowed over the beautiful bay were intended to draw attention to the hard case of that interesting young imbecile in being kept out of the Berars. Already, more than one pamphlet has been emitted from the London press, expatiating upon the justice and benevolence of restoring those fertile provinces to Hyderabad. Of course, the writers of these effusions are perfectly disinterested. They take up the Nizam's cause, as Dr. Kenealy did that of Arthur Orton, entirely in the interests of truth and justice. Nevertheless, it is an odd fact that people are beginning to ask whether Sir Salar is likely to bring many presents with him—Cashmere shawls, diamond rings, and unconsidered trifles of that sort. If he does, he will find plenty of people in good society to wax virtuously indignant about the woes of the Nizam. It is wonderful what an immensity of sympathy with oriental suffering can be created by a judicious dissemination of Eastern manufactures. The worst of it is, that this kindly feeling invariably evaporates the moment its creator attempts to turn it to advantage. In the present instance, I do not scruple to predict that the Berars will remain as they are be the amount of Sir Salar's distributions what they may. Nine-tenths of the people to whom claimants of his class address themselves, possess absolutely no influence either in Parliament or the Press. They talk big; they will interview Lord Salisbury; they know a friend at Court; they are intimately acquainted with Mr. Delane and Mr. Courteney. But when it comes to a question of exercising this apochryphal influence, they draw back at once. 'It is a very delicate matter indeed; must be managed with care and tact.' The end of it is, that when the Feast of St. Grouse draws nigh, they hurry off to the provinces, there to count over the spoils they have wrung out of oriental credulity. It is by way of warning the native aristocracy of India against these harpies that I have now drawn attention to the matter. If any prince or chief has a just grievance—far be it from me to say that the Nizam's is not so—by all means let him appeal to the English Legislature for redress. But he should exercise the greatest discrimination in bringing influence to bear in support of his claim [illegible] and he should [illegible] ing it. [illegible] market [illegible] the caus[illegible]

## BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—James Ransom, a European, was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

TRESPASS.—A Hindoo, named Bahadoor Gopall, was on Saturday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for wilfully trespassing in the dwelling house of Wittoo Rama at Dhobie Talao without any satisfactory excuse.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Three cart drivers, named Gunno Bapoo, Ramnath Swmonthoo and Gopal Peerajee, were on Saturday fined Rs. 2 each by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THEFT AT SOOTHAR CHAWL.—Custoorchund Jaitmull, living at Sootar Chawl, reported to the police that on the night of the 9th instant, while he was lying asleep on the verandah of his house, some person entered his room and stole from a box a gold ring and silver waistchain, valued Rs. 40. Enquiries were made by the police, but no trace of the missing property.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL.—Mr. H. E. James, the Post Master General of Bombay, arrivad here from Mahableshwur on Thursday last.—*Poona Observer*, June 10.

THE ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor of Bombay, arrived from Mahableshwur on Wednesday last at Government house, Gunnesh Khind. The usual salute was fired by the Royal Artillery at Kirkee on Thursday morning at sunrise.—*Id.*

BURGLARY.—A band of burglars on Monday night attempted to break into the house occupied by the Raja of Akulkote on the Bund road. They were frightened from their purpose by the arrival of some Europeans on the spot. Some of those concerned in the attempt have been already apprehended and are now in custody. We hope that all will be secured that they may be prevented from doing other mischief.—*Id.*

OBSTRUCTING THE RAILWAY—The lad Suttoo who was committed to the Criminal Sessions at the Poona Adawlut for placing stones and an iron bar on the railway line near Oorcolee, was convicted on his own confession and sentenced by the able Judge, Mr. Newnham, to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. The punishment seems light since the driver and the Permanent Way Inspector said that the train would have been driven off the line had they not observed the stones in time.—*Id.*

## EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

WE learn from a correspondent at Bikanere that an extensive robbery of jewels of the value of Rs. 60,000 has taken place in the town of Chooroo in that principality. It appears that a Marwaree merchant living there had all his valuable articles locked up in an iron safe; but somehow the key was first missed—it is supposed one of the servants had stolen it and gave it to some of his confederates in the robbery. These vagabonds soon after made a breach in the wall of the banker's house, and opening the iron chest, made away with the valuables. The Marwaree gave information of this robbery to the chief of the Bikanere State and the British Political Agent; but up to this day, no trace of the theft has been found. It behoves those officers of the State, whose duty it is to find out and punish the culprits, to trace out the perpetrators and the missing jewels, and if found out to restore them to the rightful owner. At present it is a scandal that so great a robbery committed about a month ago, yet remains a mystery.

## A DARING ROBBERY.

ON Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a noted character, named Oomersey Ludha, and two others, named Ooka Dongersey and Keesun Vizbookun, were charged under the Indian Penal Code, sections 328 379, and 311, with administering to one Ambaram Muggon a stupifying or intoxicating drug with intent to facilitate the commission of the offence of theft of property consisting of ornaments and sundry articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 202-2 on the 1st instant, also with committing theft of the said property and dishonestly receiving the said stolen property knowing the same to be stolen.

Ambaram Muggun deposed—I am a goldsmith and live in Borah Musjid Lane within the Fort. On Thursday at 6 A. M. the 1st instant, I left Surat by train for Bombay (Grant Road). Prisoner Oomersey Ludha, with whom I am slightly acquainted, got into the same compartment with me together with prisoners Nos. 2 and 3. Shortly after we entered into a friendly conversation and about 9 or 10 o'clock in the forenoon the said Oomersey Ludha offered me a *pan sooparee bida*, which I accepted and ate. A few minutes afterwards I felt drowsy and a heaviness about the head. This peculiar sensation continued on me till I reached Bombay. On arriving at Parell station at 6 o'clock P. M., I got out as I was told by Oomersey Ludha that the train would wait 10 minutes at the station. I had not been away 3 minutes when the train started leaving me behind. On running to the platform I found that my baggage had been taken out of the train by the three prisoners who were standing by my baggage on the platform. I was much annoyed at Oomersey Ludha having misinformed me and felt also much confused not only at having been left behind at the wrong station but also from the effects of the *bida* which I had eaten during the day. The prisoners then asked me to accompany them as they too were going to the Fort. I refused at first to go but they would have me accompany them. We all got into a cart and were driven to a house at some distance from the Parell station. Having entered the house and my baggage brought in, I sat down and feeling tired and unwell I fell asleep on a chair, when I was suddenly awakened by feeling a hand on me and then saw prisoner No. 1, Oomersey Ludha, handing my gold neck chain, called *dorra* which he had taken off my person, to prisoner No. 2 who immediately ran away. Oomersey Ludha prevented me for a time from pursuing him by closing the door, but having at length succeeded in getting away from him, I forced open the door and went for a sepoy. I found a sepoy but was unable to show him the house as I was still under the effects of *bida*. The sepoy then took me to a European constable and the next morning I pointed out the house to them. The house was locked but through a chinck in the door I pointed out my property to the sepoy. I was directed to apply to this Court for warrants, but before warrants were granted me the three prisoners were arrested and my property recovered. I charge the said Oomersey Ludha, prisoner No. 1, with theft of my property as per list A and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 with abetment of the said offence and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

At the close of this evidence the case was adjourned for futher hearing to the 17th instant.

## A SERIOUS CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.

ON Friday evening Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, on behalf of his client Harkore, the widow of Bhanoo Sewajee, and laid the following information:—

Harkore, widow of Bhanoo Sewajee deposed—I am a widow of the Kolee caste and reside at Broach. About two years ago I came to Bombay. On my way to Benares to which I was going on a pilgrimage, I was accompanied by my son, Nurrotum, aged then five years and my daughters named Umba and Jeevi respectively, then of the respective ages of 10 and 2½ years. I and my said son and daughters were passing along the road near Bhooleshwur, when in the crowd my said daughter became separated from me and my said son and daughter Jeevi, and was lost in the crowd. I searched for my said daughter Umba for a long time, on and near the said road, but was not able to find her. I gave information to the police at the Mombadavie chowkey and other places, during the four or five days following, for which I continued my stay in Bombay. At last having dispaired of finding my said daughter, I abandoned my pilgrimage to Benares. Since that time up to the present time I remained at Broach without getting any information of the whereabouts of my missing daughter Umba. On the 1st instant, having occasion to go to Savakwada, a place in Broach where Savaks reside, I was informed by one Dewchund Khoopchund, a Savak, that he had obtained information that my missing daughter Umba was kept in possession of Gomti and Ooma, the former is a Bhatia woman and a woman of bad character. Upon this information I left Broach and arrived in Bombay on the 8th instant. This morning (9th instant) I went in company of one Nalchund to the house of the said Gomti and on the second storey I saw my said daughter. Since coming to Bombay I have been informed and which information I verily believe to be true, that my said daughter was abducted as aforesaid by the said Ooma about 7 or 8 months ago. As I am informed and verely believe it to be true the said Gomti, Ooma and one Goverdhun Topun Japhrabadi carried away my said daughter to Compta for the purpose of getting her married to a Bhatia against her will and obtaining thereby a sum of Rs. 10,000. The said Gomti representing at the time that the girl was her own daughter and Bhatia by caste, and the said Goverdhun Topun abetted the said Gomti and Ooma in the said proceeding. But on the said Bhatia of Compta receiving information that the child was not Gomti's, the said Gomti, Ooma and Goverdhun Topun failed in the said attempt and brought her back to Bombay. I say that the said Gomti and Ooma have kept my daughter wrongfully concealed in their house at Vittulwady and have kept her in their possession for the purpose of prostitution, and as I am informed and [illegible]

Gomti under Sections 368 and 373 and the said Goverdhun Topun with abetment of the said offences and pray that they may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for and warrants were issued and in virtue thereof the three accused Ooma, Gomti, woman, and Goverdhun Topun were arrested and charged before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with abducting and wrongfully concealing a person knowing that such person has been abducted and obtaining possession of a minor under the age of 16 years, &c., and prisoner 3 with abetment of the above offences.

Mr. Jefferson appeared as on the previous day for the prosecution, and Mr Balcrishna Wassedew, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

The informant was recalled and reaffirmed, and the foregoing information was read over and interpreted in the presence and hearing of the prisoners, when the prosecutrix identified the three prisoners as the accused parties alluded to in her information.

Mr. Balcrishna reserved the cross-examination of the informant.

The case was then adjourned for further hearing to this day.

## A MUTINOUS OUTBREAK ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP JOHN CLARK.

ON Saturday morning at 11 o'clock a boy from the American ship John Clark brought the intelligence on board the Police Hulk that a serious row had taken place on board that ship between the seamen and the captain and officers in which fire-arms and other deadly weapons were being used. Mr. Moffat, the Superintendent of the Water Police, at once put off in a police boat in company with three police officers Messrs. Ingram, Goff and Rogers. On the police officers boarding that vessel, they found a seaman, named Allick, suffering from a bullet wound on his left arm. It appears from enquiries that this man Allick had discharged a revolver three times at the captain of that vessel and the second officer. The captain retaliated with his revolver shooting the man Allick through the left arm, the bullet lodging in the fleshy part of the shoulder blade. Previous to this the chief officer attempted to disarm the man Allick, but a seaman, named Brown, interfered and struck the chief officer on the head with a heavy teak batten, knocking him down insensible over a water cask which was standing at the doorway of the forecastle, during which time another seaman, named MacMahon, taking an iron belaying pin from the rail of the ship's side pursued the second officer around the decks. The second officer was also armed with a revolver, but in the early part of the scuffle he had put it out of order by striking the opposite parties engaged in the scuffle with it. To Mr. Moffat, with the police officers on arriving on board, the crew offered no resistance. Mr. Moffat ordered the removal of the wounded man Allick to the European General Hospital where he is at present under treatment. The seaman Brown and MacMahon were taken in custody and lodged at the Fort Police Court chowkey. The disturbance appears to have origiqated through the second officer chastising the man Allick for being absent from the hold of that ship where they were stowing cargo, for a longer time than what the second officer thought was necessary. When the captain and chief officer interfered, the other two men, who took a prominent part in the scuffle, went to the assistance of their shipmate Allick. The other of the crew appears to have stood neutral although a great deal of dissatisfaction prevailed among the crew, of which they have frequently complained to the American Consul, but they received no redress at his hands. We might mention that Captain Russel, of the late barque Kashgar recently burnt at sea, is at present the chief officer of the John Clarke.

The case will probably be placed before the Magistrate this day.

## THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE suit brought by Mr. J. A. Shepherd against the Port Trustees to recover Rs. 20,000 for damages sustained by reason of the publication of two resolutions passed by the defendants derogatory of the plaintiff's character as a mail contractor, &c., was called on again on Saturday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General, with Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the defendants.

One more witness, Mr. Frederick Cooper, foreman in the Gun Carriage Department, was called for the plaintiff and was asked questions about documents, the originals of which are in the Government Office at Poona. The Advocate General objected to copies being put into his hands, and the examination of the witness was thereby stopped.

The plaintiff was recalled and explained why certain terms were introduced in the charter party of the Dromedary. He was also asked some questions regarding a letter sent by him to the trustees on the 6th December 1875.

The plaintiff's case closed here.

The Advocate General, in addressing the Court for the defendants, said he meant to argue that the resolution was not a libel in itself.

The Judge—If you write of a person in a newspaper that you won't have any dealings with him, would it not be a libel?

The Advocate General—It won't.

The Judge—It would.

The Advocate General argued to the contrary, and for this reason, that if he did not choose to deal with a man, it was no imputation upon the man. He had a perfect right to exercise the utmost caprice in the matter. The learned counsel said he had a right to exercise the utmost caprice in dealing with a man or an institution, it might be the best institution, the Bank of England for instance; and yet it would be no libel to do so. (Cites English cases.) When the words are of a harmless meaning or are not necessarily slanderous, it is for the plaintiff to show that they have done him any injury. He must show that it is an imputation of any disgraceful or dishonest conduct.

The learned counsel submitted that the words contained in the resolutions were no libel at all, because trading with a man or not was a matter of caprice, and that the words here were employed in an innocent, harmless sense.

The Judge—Are you going to speak of the question of privilege?

The Advocate General said he would come to that. Considering the position held by the gentlemen for whom he had the honour to appear, and confident as he was that he must succeed on the question of libel or no libel, he felt that he need not now go to the question of privilege. Even if the first two issues went against him, he thought that the issue as to privilege would decidedly be found in favour of his clients. Turning to the resolution of the trustees, the learned counsel argued that it must be read in its entirety. It meant that the trustees were not satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Shepherd in this matter, and they therefore naturally desired to have no further transactions with him in future. Considering that damage had been done to their steamer, and finding that they could not get what they considered they were entitled to, and what their solicitor advised them they were entitled to, the learned counsel argued they came to a wise resolution in avoiding legal proceedings, in preferring to come to a compromise instead of going to law; and that, having done so, they were perfectly right in recording their dissatisfaction with Mr. Shepherd's conduct, and in saying, for the guidance of themselves and their successors, that they would avoid future transactions with him. In the whole of the plaintiff's case, there was a complete absence of any evidence of actual malice on the part of any one of the trustees against the plaintiff. The trustees were gentlemen of high position, and from the very high position of the Chairman, General Ballard, the Court had *prima facie* evidence that he would not have done in the matter except what he thought was right and just. That was clear even upon Mr. Shepherd's own evidence. (Reads from General Ballard's *de bene esse* examination). He was told that Mr. Shepherd would not agree to the terms of compromise proposed to him by the trustees, that he would not consent to an arbitration, &c., and therefore the resolution come to by the trustees was a perfectly right course to pursue under the circumstances, desirous as they were all along to avoid going to law. General Ballard says most distinctly in his evidence that, in passing the resolution, the trustees acted perfectly *bona fide* and had no wish to cast any imputation upon Mr. Shepherd's conduct. That was, the learned counsel contended, the construction to be put upon the resolution; and he submitted the trustees were perfectly justified in passing that resolution and in communicating it to Government, as they were bound by law to do. Coming to the inuendo contained in the 11th para of the plaint, to the effect that the resolution was a reflection upon plaintiff implying that he was an unfair dealer, the learned counsel argued that it was merely straining the sense of the words. If one said "I wan't deal with him any more," the expression did not necessarily imply that the person referred to was an unfair dealer. And when the trustees said transactions with Mr. Shepherd were to be avoided, it was not an expression of opinion with reference to the outside public. It was recorded for their own guidance and was not intended for third parties. The trustees are a variable body, and the resolution was necessarily recorded for the guidance of their successors also. It was a record in the nature of an opinion or mandate for their succes sors and employers. Turning to the 20th para. of the plaint, in which it was stated that the libel was transmitted to Government not *bona fide*, but dishonestly and maliciously, the learned counsel said the allegation was simply scandalous. In fact the trustees were bound by rule, by the Act itself, to send all their resolutions to Government in the usual course of business. There was not the slightest pretence made that Mr. Shepherd had come to harm by the trusteest sending up their resolution to Government. He was still carrying on all the contracts that he had entered into with Government. There was not the slightest damage caused to him by the resolution going up to Government. His Lordship would see from the correspondence that no request was made by Mr. Shepherd to the trustees not to send up the resolution to Government until after it had been sent in the regular way of business. Proceeding with his remarks, the learned counsel said that, in considering the resolution, the Court must bear in mind the character of the Dromedary. After having availed himself of the use of the steamer, with the character and condition of which he was well acquainted, it was, the learned counsel must say, ungracious of Mr. Shepherd to seek to depreciate her value by saying she was a useless vessel. Such was not the case. The Dromedary was not an old steamer, having been built in 1866; and she was repaired recently in the Government Dockyard (Reads a report on the steamer by Messrs. Mathews and Jamsetjee [illegible] be quite sea- [illegible] was in good [illegible] Court would [illegible] order on board of her at the time. In the opening of the case, it had been insinuated that that certificate had been improperly granted. The certificate seemed to have been signed before the survey was held; but then it was not issued by the surveyors until after the second survey was completed. It would be explained why the date was filled in and the certificate signed before the survey; and at any rate it would be proved that it was not issued until after the second survey. Subsequently to that survey, Mr. Griffiths, foreman of the Port Trust workshops, granted a certificate to the effect that he had received charge of the steamer in a sound condition. Since that time until she was given to the plaintiff, she was lying off the Malet Bunder and was from time to time lubricated and set into working order. Considering these circumstances, the Court would conclude that the trustees were justified in passing the resolution they did. The Advocate General then turned to the contract made with the plaintiff and commented upon the principal portions of it. One condition was that the steamer was to be returned in the like good order and condition in which she was when plaintiff received charge of her. Mr. Shepherd, the learned counsel apprehended, took the steamer at his own risk: he was perfectly well aware of her condition and strength, and he took her up with his eyes open. Even assuming that the machinery was in any way defective, Mr. Shepherd was at liberty to give over the steamer back to the trustees at any moment he chose. His Lordship would see the extreme good will of the trustees from the fact that, during the first accident, they were willing to waive the hire; and how leniently General Ballard and Captain Henry were inclined to treat Mr. Shepherd in the first instance. But however well inclined these gentlemen might have been, that would have no effect upon the legal rights of the trustees. As regarded the question of malice, these facts almost cut the ground from under the plaintiff's feet. These, said the learned counsel, were the circumstances of the case up to the chartering of the steamer. Now, Mr. Shepherd in his evidence stated that he put the steamer in charge of an engineer recommended by Mr. Mathews, which might have led the Court to the inference that the man had been recommended by Captain Robinson, one of the trustees, and that Mr. Shepherd had taken every care of the steamer. But that was a mistake or a misapprehension, as appeared from the cross-examination of the man himself, Mahomed Cassum, who had been in charge merely of a gun boat. The steamer broke down after the man had been five says in charge; and the circumstance must lead to the inference that the accident must be attributed to neglect or want of mechanical skill on the part of the man in charge, rather than to any defect in the machinery. Then, the second accident took place on the 4th November, but nothing was heard of it until the 15th, when Mr. Shepherd wrote to the trustees to say that he did not consider himself liable for accidents arising from defects in the machinery. If this was a correct suggestion, it would no doubt have been present to the minds of Captain Henry and Captain Robinson, both gentlemen of practical experience, at the time they were framing the resolution upon Mr. Shepherd's offer for a compromise. Mr. Shepherd seemed to be under the impression that the two accidents arose from the wooden liners to the eccentric straps; but the evidence should that the real cause was too much tightening of the straps. (Refers to evidence on this point.) The learned counsel then read and commented upon the correspondence, putting in such documents as had not already been tendered in evidence.

Mr. Marriott's address was not finished when the Court adjourned until to-day.

# INDIAN EXRATCTS.

## THE LATE MR. W. G. McIVOR.

(*Madras Mail.*)

WE lament to say that the illness of Mr. W. G. McIvor, Superintendent of the Neilgherry Cinchona Plantations, terminated fatally at 3 o'clock this morning—the anniversary of Sir Joseph Paxton's death. For eight-and-twenty years has Mr. McIvor's name been honourably associated with the Neilgherries. He was a native of Dollard in Scotland, and obtained a thorough horticultural and arboricultural training, on the strength of which he was appointed in 1848 Superintendent of the Gardens at Ootacamund. Shortly after his arrival he married, and last year his numerous friends, of all ranks of society, clebrated his silver wedding in the Gardens, all being aware that never had a marriage proved more fruitful of happiness to husband and wife. Mr. McIvor found in his wife a most genial, thorough, practical, and intelligent helpmeet, and the first regret one feels at his loss is chiefly connected with the sense of the bereavement that so exemplary a wife has sustained. The success of the cinchona experimental cultivation on the Neilgherries is mainly due to Mr. McIvor's exertions. Mr. Clements Markham, in a very adventurous way, conveyed the first batch of plants from their native habit at in Peru to the Neilgherries, and well earned the Companionship of the Bath for so great a service to fever-stricken humanity; but it was Mr. McIvor's genius that brought about the success that has now been assured to cinchona in India. The fruits of this success have not yet been reaped in sufficient abundance to acquaint the world with the value of his exertions; but when that chronic curse of India, fever, which now slays nearly 1,750,000 of our fellow-subjects per annum, has been grappled with by the bringing of the cinchona febrifuge within every man's reach, it will be admitted that Mr. McIvor's life was eminently one of great present and future usefulness to his fellow-beings. The news of his death will take most people by surprise, for he lived an eminently healthful life; he was blessed with a robust constitution; he revelled in the bracing climate of the home of half his life-time; he had work to do that it was an abiding pleasure to him to perform; he was a model of abstemiousness, moderation, and domesticity; and his circumstances illustrated the affluence resulting from national thrift. Indian agriculture has sustained a great loss by his death; and the Neilgherries especially have been deprived of a settler who had their best interests constantly at heart.

## ILLEGAL ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman.*)

THE supplement to yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette* contains a resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor on the Ghosal case, which may be very opportunely read along with our comments of the same date on the unduly large number of persons released without trial after being arrested by the Calcutta Police. The facts of the Ghosal case itself, which, it may be remembered, caused a good deal of excitement at the time among the Native community, are detailed with sufficient clearness in the second paragraph of the Resolution.

"It appears that a policeman arrested an old woman on a charge of obstructing the footpath. She was, in fact, a person who had been in the habit of selling vegetables, and sitting on the public pathway just outside the gateway of the large house belonging to the respectable and well-known Ghosal family. Having thus arrested her, he was, after a short altercation, attacked by several persons belonging to the household, dragged by them into the compound of the house, and there assaulted with some severity. He was rescued by a party of Police, who came for the purpose from a neighbouring station, on receiving information of what had occurred, and who found the policeman lying on the ground within the compound of the house surrounded by a number of persons."

These facts being proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, the persons who had committed the assault were very properly fined. As the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, whatever may have been their feelings regarding the conduct of the Police, they had no business to take the law into their own hands; and so far the case possesses no particular interest. As regards the conduct of the Police, it is otherwise, and we are glad to see that the Lieutenant-Governor has availed himself of the opportunity furnished by the circumstances to read that body a severe lecture regarding their treatment of a public who are generally quite incompetent to protect themselves. The case viewed as one of Police oppression, was of a very ordinary character, and it is precisely this that invests it with its chief importance. It is quite a typical case, and, but for the accident that the old woman arrested happened to have powerful protectors, she would have simply appeared in the annual Police Report as an undistinguishable unit among the nine thousand and odd persons recorded as released after arrest without trial.

The obstruction of a road, or pathway, not being one of the offences for which the Police are empowered to arrest *suo motu* under the Calcutta Police Act, her arrest was, as the Lieutenant-Governor points out, illegal, to begin with. Further, the obstruction caused by her, if any at all, was of so trifling a character, that it would have been little less than an abuse of power on the part of the Police to have arrested her, even had such a proceeding been strictly legal. As, moreover, she had long been plying her trade in the same place, there was, on the face of it, no sort of urgency in the matter. "If, therefore, a policeman thought she was obstructing the road, he ought not to have used force, but should have reported the matter to his superior officer. An arrest, indeed, under such circumstances, implies a degree of inconsid rate thoughtl ssness which cannot be allowed. The man was only a private of the police force; but even then he ought to have had a better idea of his duty in dealing with the people than to make an arrest under such circumstances."

Speaking generally regarding their power of arrest, the Lieutenant-Governor says he "considers that the Police cannot arrest offenders save in such exceptional cases as those in which the persons cannot be known, and in the still more rare cases in which an arrest may be justifiable on the plea of urgent necessity, or with reference to the supreme law of public safety; and that, ordinarily, the only legal course for the Police to follow is to ascertain the names of persons causing obstructions, and to proceed against them by obtaining a summons, if necessary."

"The illegality of the procedure sometimes followed by the Police in arresting persons for the petty offences in the streets," he continues, "has been more than once noticed and commented upon by the Lieutenant-Governor. He is sure that it will cease. He cannot admit that, in executive matters of this nature, it is ever necessary for the Police to exceed the powers accorded to them under the law. If they do that, or even if they exercise their lawful functions in an inconsiderate way, he must, however, reluctantly, condemn them, although he is quite willing to support them in the execution of their duty when that is performed in accordance with law, and in a proper manner."

Though it would be imprudent in practice to interpret the theory thus laid down too strictly, and a certain degree of latitude must always be allowed the Police in the exercise of their discretion as to what is urgent, or necessary for the public safety, the theory itself is one in which we fully concur. Perhaps, even the Lieutenant-Governor himself does not see, and certainly there is no evidence in this Resolution that he sees, the full extent of the evil which the unbridled license of arrest arrogated to themselves by the Police involves. The measure of that evil is not the injustice inflicted by the multitude of unnecessary arrests that are made, but the injustice done by those arrests, plus that arising in the far greater multitude of cases in which immunity from arrest for all manner of trifling, and often for purely imaginary offences, is purchased by helpless people with bribes in money or kind, or submission to insult or assault.

With a population so ignorant as that by which we are surrounded here, it, no doubt, becomes a very difficult problem to curtail the power of the Police for evil, without, at the same time, impairing their power for good. But no one who knows how large the power for evil is, and how freely it is used, can have any doubt as to the side on which it is safer to err. For the people are as timid as they are ignorant, and have so much respect for authority, in even the humblest garb, that the cases in which the word, though only of a constable, needs supplementing by any form of force, are comparatively rare.

# EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

(*From the Examiner.*)

AMONG the numerous subjects which usually engage the public mind in England there is not one which appears to give rise to so many erroneous opinions and fallacies as India. The steam engine and the electric telegraph have brought India nearer to England, but the majority of Englishmen know as little about our great Indian Empire as they did half a century ago. They have heard of Natives, and they have read about "the teeming millions of Hindostan," but this is the extent of their knowledge of the country. The feeling of the mass of Englishmen towards India is that of extreme apathy, and Indian subjects are to them not only insipid but positively distasteful. This is a strange phenomenon considering there is hardly an English middle-class family who has not a relative in India. But the nature of the posts these relatives hold, and the duties they have to perform, is a sore puzzle to the members of these families. Jones' brother-in-law is a Collector, and it has been impressed upon Jones' mind that a Collector in India is a very high and important official. But Jones is very careful never to speak to his City friend Smith about his brother-in-law the Collector, because he knows Smith to be a practical man, and to have a fixed idea that a Collector is a burly gentleman, whose visits are more regular than pleasant. It would be a fatal mistake for Brown to inform his acquaintances that his brother—a dashing military officer—is now Superintendent of Police at Dustypore, because the idea conveyed to most people would be that Brown's brother, by resisting the lusts of the flesh and devil, in the shape of cooks and pies, had risen in the "force."

For the last few months, owing to the Prince of Wales' visit, India has been a prominent topic of discussion in the press. The Prince was followed in his tour by a numerous and energetic band of special Correspondents, and these masters of adjectives have described in glowing language the gorgeous parade of an Eastern camp, the magnificent tents and castellated elephants, the Rajahs, whose robes are hemmed with jewels, and the trappings of whose horses are of gold. Week after week the English public have been treated with saddening monotony to vivid descriptions of the level of Indians, reception of chiefs, return visits, dinners, balls, and Native entertainments. We have had numerous accounts of that tedious combination of procession, assembly, and harangue, called a Durbar. The only good effect of a Durbar is to make the Native Princes hate one another, and to sow a fertile crop of jealousies on account of some mysterious rule of precedence violated. At Calcutta, a chapter of the Star of India was held for the edification of Native Princes, and we had some fine writing describing the sham emblems and canting heraldry of this new institution. It has been assumed, but not proved, that these pantomimes and puppet shows will do good, and make the Natives contented with our rule. One painful thought, however, obtrudes itself, which is, that these magnificent and costly entertainments have been given in a poor country, where the chief necessity of life is taxed, and where Government finds it difficult to make its revenue balance its expenditure. The Native Chiefs have been lavish in their expenditure, and have bestowed on the Prince presents to the value of about 800,000l., but we feel certain that their unfortdnate subjects will ultimately have to find the money. The presents given in return, we regret to say, were of far inferior value. There is scarcely any Native Chief without a "grievance," and when he finds the British Government unwilling to remove this "grievance" he will think of his costly present with regret. There will be before long a great influx of Indian Princes to England, and they will be bitterly disappointed when they discover that the Heir to the Throne cannot do all they wish. We only trust that the Prince will entertain them with as profuse a hospitality as they entertained him. Royal visitors to England generally find their warmest welcome at an inn. Whether the shows and solemnities connected with the Prince's visit will have any durable effect on the masses, we consider to be extremely problematic. It is the minority only who have seen him, and the majority of the illiterate millions will only have heard a vague rumour concerning his visit. The great mass of the population have no knowledge of, nor care, for any public festivity which is not connected with religious observances. Foreign domination must ever be a hardship. The most that conquerors can do is to take care that the yoke presses as lightly as possible, and that it galls at the fewest points. By the sword we won India, and by the sword we hold it. The Natives fear us as conquerors, and they hate us as taxgatherers. We have given them peace, order, and security for anarchy and oppression. We must not attempt in governing India to imitate the spurious glories and tinsel splendour of the Mogul Empire. The effects of the Native system of government are branded on the history of India. The British Government has no money to spend on amusements; it requires all its revenue for courts, public works, and general administration.

One special feature in the Prince of Wales' visit to India has been his sporting tour. No man, woman, or child in Great Britain or Ireland ever wishes to see another elephant. The beast that has a serpent for its hand has of late played a prominent part in our illustrated journals. He has generally been drawn as twenty feet high, his ordinary stature being about ten feet. We have had several pictures of the devoted Special Correspondent riding on the noble animal's back. The Special is only armed with his pocket-book and lead pencil, but the sagacious tiger is represented as fleeing from the dreadful ordeal of being sketched. The educated British public have also been gratified with a picture of the *Times*' Special Correspondent and the Prince of Wales seated on a tree; but the most precious heirloom to the nation will be the sketch of the Prince and Doctor at lunch under a palm-tree, which is planted in the midst of some very British foliage. The shadowy outlines of the Native servants and the elephants make the picture truly Oriental. The Prince's Indian sporting career began at Baroda, where he got "his first spear," as the phrase is. Boar-hunting is a manly amusement, and it is far better for a man to be engaged in following an old tusker with bristling men than to be shooting doves at Hurlingham. The English public were, however, somewhat startled by the telegram which informed them that their Royal Prince had killed a sow. The *Daily Telegraph* now informs us that "he has engaged innumerable wild swine in single combat. That excellent journal with the glowing eloquence to which we are so well accustomed, also tells us that "from the not too secure heights of his howdah he has looked into the very whites of the live tiger's eyes." The *Times*' Correspondent who, during his Indian trip, has in vain tried to imitate the *Telegraph's* rhetoric, informs us that "the Prince got fifteen tigers to his own gun. One of these would soon have been the mother of six cubs—a very unusual number. The tigress shot by the Prince at Jeypoor—his first in India—was also about to increase the species, and several young ones have been killed or taken, so that something has been done in the way of lessening the number of these ferocious and destructive beasts." We are always deeply grateful for any additional stock to our knowledge. It is gratifying to be told that the tigress seldom produces more than six cubs, and that the tiger is a "ferocious and destructive" beast. We think we have heard the latter statement before. However, the most rigid economist can no longer object to the expenses of the Prince's tour, when he reflects that His Royal Highness has rid that vast continent of fifteen tigers.

Before many days have elapsed the Prince of Wales will be welcomed back to England by a loyal nation. It is difficult to say what substantial effect his visit will have on the future prospects of our great Indian Empire. If it leads to an extension of intercourse with England, some good will have been effected. The question also arises. What effect will the Prince of Wales' visit to India have on social customs in England? He has brought back two elephants, but we fear he will not be able to enjoy a ride on them in the Park, and we do not think that riding on elephants will ever become a fashionable pastime in this country. It may become fashionable to take a small breakfast at 6 A.M. and have a morning ride in the Row, but this is far too healthy a custom ever to be much in vogue. Young ladies who are presented at Court might with advantage copy Oriental ladies in the matter of concealing their personal charms. We know that Imperial Rome was destroyed by the transplantation of Oriental habits and vices, but do not think that any custom introduced from India could injure the present tone of morals prevalent in Mayfair.

## PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—MAY 20.

### A MAD MONTH, MY MASTERS!

What mean these East winds, that so chill and parch?
Merely that May has on us stolen a *March*.

### TURKEY AND GREECE.

It is whispered on the stock exchange that the Turkish Dividend will henceforward be paid on the Greek Calends.

### GREAT EASTERNS. "DOWN"!

Mr. Bull (*to Sultan*). "No, No! I've had quite enough of your *sponges*, thank you." (To Khedive.) "And I don't want any *Balloons*!!"

### FINANCIAL CHEMISTRY.

The Khedive has issued a degree for the consolidation of the Egyptian debt. His Highness's creditors would much prefer an order for its liquidation.

### "FAIR PLAY."

Young Mistress. "It's your 'Sunday out' next week, Jane; isn't it?"

Jane. "Lor,' Mum! Why you've forgotten! It's *yours*!!"

### A BIG FISH.

A telegram from Rome announces that the Pope has received Sir Salar Jung, though only as Prime Minister of Hyderabad, not as a convert. It does not appear that he fisherman has as yet had the happiness of hooking this considerable Indian *Salmo Salar*.

### A PUZZLE.

Scene—Village Inn, Hampshire.

Languid Swell. "'Shawa Will'caw heaw?"
Barmaid. "'Beg Pard'n, Sir!"
Swell. "'Sthawa Will'caw heaw?"
Barmaid. "Don't understand French, Sir!"
Swell. "Haw!" (*Exit.*)

(He is supposed to have meant, "Is there a Rifle Corps here?")

### THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FEATHERS.

*To Mr. Punch.*

Most Illustrious Sir,—At a time when changes are taking place in the Insignia of Royalty, might not an additional feather be voted to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, viz., one to be worn in his cap, in celebration of

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His Royal Highness's plucky and truely Royal progress in India?—Yours, with great regard,

NOM DE PLUME,

The Feathers Tavern, May 12, 1876.

P.S.—"Facile Princeps" might be added as a motto.

### THE REAL THING AT LAST!

Sir,—No doubt, owing to your having taken a deep interest in the last sea-serpent, you will be overwhelmed with letters, speculating upon the nature of the one alleged to have been seen by the passengers of the P. and O. steamship Hydaspes in last march. I take leave to anticipate futile conjecture, by pointing out that the "thing" so eloquently described by the Rev. Mr. Strong in his letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, can be no other than the Jabberwock, whose name and habits are now so familiar to us all.

No doubt the unwillingness of the Captain of the ship to face the hideous monster, may be accounted for by the fact that he couldn't find a "vorpal blade" on the spur of the moment.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

THOMAS LONGBOW.

### SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI!

(Dialogue between a Fashionable Lady and an Ordinary Being of the Male Sex.)

"Good Heavens, Mrs. Brown, what *extraordinary* people one meets here! *Do* tell me, who's that wonderful Old Gentleman Mrs. Lyon Hunter is greeting so cor[dially]?"

"[Th]at's Bellamy Nupkins!" "'Bellamy?' 'Nup[kins]?' who's he?"

"Why, Bellamy Nupkins, the famous author!"

"Dear me! Never heard of him in my life! Is there a *Mrs.* Bellamy Nupkins?"

"There *was!* Bellamy Nupkins is a widower." "And who was *Mrs.* Bellamy Nupkins?"

"Oh, *she* was a Miss Wilhelmina Willoughby de Rigby—Digby, or something."

"What? you don't mean a second cousin of the late Lord Tolington's?" "I believe so."

"Ah! to be sure! Yes, yes! *Now* I begin to understand who Bellamy Nupkins *is*—or rather *was!*"

### NO REST FOR THE ROYAL.

*The study of an* Illustrious Personage. Illustrious Personage *seated in an easy-chair.* Private Secretary *in attendance.*

Illustrious Personage. Well, it really is very pleasant to be at home again. All that ceremonial in foreign parts was terribly exhausting. I shall be very glad of a rest. *A propos*, is there anything to do to-morrow?

Private Secretary. Yes, Sir, Deputation at twelve, Council at two, Foundation Stone at four, and two Balls and the Opera in the evening.

Illustrious Personage. Hem! How about Tuesday?

Private Secretary. Review in the morning, Sir, at Aldershot, *Levee* in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace, a Flower Show, and a City Dinner.

Illustrious Personage. Hem! Is Wednesday free?

Private Secretary. Well, no, Sir. Launch of an Ironclad at Portsmouth in the morning, Sir. Reception in Town in the afternoon, Sir. Your Royal Highness talked about one of the theatres for the evening.

Illustrious Personage. Ah, to be sure—so I did. What have I to do no Thursday?

Private Secretary. Opening of a new wing at a Hospital, Sir, in the morning. Lunch with the Life Guards. Polo in the afternoon, and a Fancy Dress Ball in the evening, Sir.

Illustrious Personage. How about Friday?

Private Secretary. Distribution of prizes. Inauguration of a new College. A Court, Sir; and four balls in the evening.

Illustrious Personage. Saturday filled up, I suppose?

Private Secretary. Yes, Sir. Rather a heavy day, your Royal Highness. Three Foundation Stones, a Review, a Concert, a Council Meeting, two Deputations, and Fireworks at Sydenham. I think you said, Sir, that your Royal Highness wished also to be present at the Royal Italian Opera.

Illustrious Personage (smiling). I am afraid my reast will have to be deferred for the rest of the season.

[*Scene closes in.*

### LAW UNDER THE REJECTED ACT.

"He could not avoid always seeing his children in his brief."—*Speech of the* Attorney-General *upon the Barristers and Advocates Fees Bill.*

JONES *versus* SNOOKS.—*June 18th, 187—?*

This, the first case held under Mr. Norwood's recently-passed Act, was chiefly remarkable for the conduct of the Counsel engaged in the trial.

The Plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Coke, Q. C., and Blackstone. Mr. Serjeant Doe and Mr. Richard Roe appeared for the Defendant.

Mr. Coke, Q.C. (who was evidently suffering from violent emotion) said that this was a matter of the last importance. If possible, he would give an account of the facts of the case. He really must implore the indulgence of the Court.

His Lordship. Really, you seem to be very unwell.

Mr. Coke, Q. C. (bursting into tears). I am, Lord—indeed I am. I feel that should I make one false step, should I be guilty of the least indiscretion, my client may recover damages against me, and then my dear children—my poor little ones—oh, it is too painful! I must retire. I throw up my brief, and retire. (*Sensation.*)

Mr. Coke, Q. C., then left the Court.

His Lordship. This is really excessively painful. Mr. Blackstone, will you kindly continue your leader's argument?

Mr. Blackstone. Oh, my Lord, would that I could! But no! although I am but a Junior (I have been called a promising Junior) of some three-and-fifty summers, I too have a heart. It was been my boast for thirty years to support an aged grandmother. (*Sensation.*) This secret I have kept until now, and only now do I reveal it to a heartless world. (*Cries in Court of "No, no!"*) I repeat, a heartless world, to account for conduct that otherwise might appear strange and unnatural. Yes, my Lord, in my brief I trace the features of my granddam's [beloved] face. If I misconduct the case, her hairs, already as white as snow, will sink in obscurity to a pauper's grave. (*Murmurs.*) I cannot bear the picture. I love my grandmother. I repudiate my brief, and I retire. (*Profound sensation.*)

Mr. Blackstone then left the Court.

His Lordship. Brother Doe, I think you are for the other side?

Mr. Serjeant Doe (gloomily). I was, my Lord, until now. But now I retire. In my brief I see a young Bride's face (my own dear Wife's) praying me to withdraw. The responsibility is too great. I must throw up my brief, and leave the matter in the hands of my learned friend, Mr. Richard Roe, who is with me in this case.

Mr. Serjeant Doe then left the Court.

His Lordship. We are all attention, Mr. Roe.

Mr. Roe. My Lord, I wish to make a short statement. Since the passing of the new Act my nerves have become terribly agitated. In every brief I see the grim faces of my ancestors, telling me to "beware!" I feel so excessively nervous, that I do not feel I can do justice to my Client's case. At this moment, I confess, I feel strongly inclined to plead "guilty" on his behalf, and——

At this point, the Solicitors for the Defendant interfered, and Mr. Roe abruptly left the Court.

The case was then adjourned to secure (if possible) the services of fresh Counsel.

### THE PRINCE'S WELCOME HOME.

"O! quid solutis est beatius curis?
Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
Labore fessi venimus Larem ad nostrum,
Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto."

CATULLUS.

While over the Atlantic the young Giant of a hundred
Holds wide his arms in welcome to the nations old and grey,
Proclaiming fellowship in Arts of those by oceans sundered,
Crowning the Old-World-shows with this that greets his natal day.

While the eagles, clawed and beaked, round the Moslem sick-bed gather,
And Europe watches, breathless, for their swoop through troubled air,
Not knowing but fierce rivalries may turn to rending rather
Those that struggle for the carrion than the carcase they should share.

While France toils slowly to rebuild her greatness shrunk and shattered,
Of King's friends and Republic's patching truce that time may bide,
While Spain, as proud a pauper as e'er draped his mantle tattered
Like a robe royal, draws his rags the bleeding sores to hide.

Lo, happier England, busy in awaiting and adorning.
The way for one she welcomes as mother welcomes son,
Whose coming home from far-off lands her evening turns to mornings,
And age's load makes light to bear for love's work to be done.

Where athwart fields green with Spring-time the iron-ways run grimly,
Holiday crowds are gathered, flags wave and flowers are fair;
Where through the smoke suburban the festal trim shows dimly,
Like sights and sounds of welcome glad the eye and fill the air.

'Tis the Prince, the King of England that is to be hereafter,
Comes back to his own England from his travel, bronzed and brown,
To the wife of his and England's love, to their babes' happy laughter,
To mother's love, that even wife's and children's love doth crown.

And as the heart of England was stirred with a great sorrow
When he lay sick, it seemed, to death, and love could naught but pray,
Now from the wife's joy at his side all hearts a' gladness gather,
That God hath brought him home again, who held him on his way.

'Tis no mere flourish of paid pen, no phrase of courtier's tongue,
Proclaims us loyal to our line of law-abiding kings;
'Tis for a son in more than name that England's heart is strung
To this high note of welcome that through the welkin rings;

'Twas no base flunkey fellowship that followed, day by day,
His doings and his dangers, parades, and pomps and shows;
The wild work of the jungle, the spoiling of the prey,
The staunchness that no toil could tire, the strength with need that rose.

'More we loved him, that in wild-wood as in durbar o divan,
He bore him manly, princely, as an English Prince should do;
That he took the rubs and roughings of travel like a man,
And, if he won new friends in crowds, to the old friends still was true.

He is kindly, gay, and gracious—he is manly, bold, and brave;
'Tis grace and manhood that rule hearts since first the world began.
And he that will wear England's Crown must no allowance crave—
Had need be every inch a Prince, and every inch a Man.

We hold our Queen so dear we would brook no change of name,
No addition to the style we have used and loved so long:
The music of "God save the Queen," to Empress ill would frame,
And we stick to the old title as we stick to the old song.

But all our quarrel is for love and loyalty beside:
Let who doubts look how England takes her Prince back to her breast.
With a benison on that sweet face she welcomed as a bride
Welcomes still more as a mother with lusty children blest.

### THE SEA SERPENT.

*(From a Sloperian Point of View.)*

("JUDY.")

IT having come to the knowledge of A. Sloper that Mr. Missionary Mathew Strong, on board the P. and O. steamer Hydaspes, on the 18th of March last, saw the sea-serpent, A. Sloper feels called upon to say "good gracious!" without any reservation.

The story, as told by Mr. Mathew Strong in a letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, quoted in the *Daily Telegraph*, is one nobody could for a moment venture to doubt. Briefly, it is this:—Mr. Strong, who, on shipboard, has a habit of getting up at six to eat broken biscuits, was doing so, when he observed the serpent in the distance from the stern of the vessel. Here he was presently joined by the other passengers, "even the ladies appearing, though in unfinished costumes;" and there were also present a cat, and a monkey, thirty-two children, and the whole crew with the exception of the captain, who manifested an unaccountable backwardness in comming forward. To this large and appreciative audience the sea-serpent exhibited himself in a most obliging manner, and enabled Mr. Strong to take some notes of him, which may come in useful in future natural history books. The sea-serpent is after all, not a serpent. He is a thing with a neck forty feet long, and a body presumably of equal dimensions, which was hidden under water. He has eye-balls as large as soup plates, a head of hair "which looked like a mass of tangled seaweed, on which a futile attempt at combing had been made," and a large red moustache. The children, at first terrified, soon took to him quite kindly, and played at Bo-peep with him over the bulwark. Joining hands, these innocents crouched down, and then, suddenly popping up, opened their mouths, and cried "Bo!" It would appear, however, that the sea-serpent is a short-tempered kind of chap, and so presently, getting out of patience, he rose up forty feet high, with a peculiar bellow, and made a grab at the main mast, causing the ship to shake violently, and then suddenly sank to the bottom of the sea, and was seen no more. Meanwhile the artful Captain was all the while playing at Bo-peep all by himself in his cabin. Why was this? You naturally ask. I will tell you. At tiffin the captain explained. "None of you," said he, "can doubt what you saw, but I advise you not to talk about it. That *was* the sea-serpent, but *I* wouldn't talk about it if I saw it. It only leads to making people laugh, and the papers take it up and cut jokes on it, and it won't do you any good, and it would not do me any good. But then, remember, I did not see it, so I've nothing to do with it. But if you take my advice, you won't talk about it. *Punch* took up one sea-serpent, and that captain never got over it—never! Remember, though, I didn't see this one!"

These words uttered, Mr. Strong doesn't say what the captain did, but let us suppose he took up his hat and walked off in a impressive silence. I should like that captain's name. I take it for granted he is Captain Cuttle's old friend again, but I may be wrong. I should like to see Mr. Strong also as soon as he reaches England. I think he might have photographed the serpent, or got a look of his hair; these were omissions on his part, but yet I should like to see him.

Don't for one moment run away with the idea that I do not believe Mr. Strong's story. How can I doubt it? I take it all for granted without a murmur. I take it for granted there is a P. and O. boat called the Hydaspes. I take it for granted that Mr. Mathew Strong's name is to be found in the Clergy List. I presume, of course, there is a *Bombay Gazette*, and I know for a fact that the *Daily Telegraph* has the largest circulation in the world, but I want to see Mr. Strong upon another matter. I want to know why he eats broken biscuits. I want to know whether he never tackled a whole one, and what effect he thinks it would have if he did. Until I see Mr. Strong I shan't sleep comfortably.

Not having been present at the time, and not having seen either the serpent or the ladies' unfinished costumes, I may accidentally have left them more unfinished than they really were. I trust I may be pardoned if this be the case.

SLOPER, Serpentine Moralist.

P. S.—Sloper is always prepared to come it *Strong* on his own account on reasonable terms.


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D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
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Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, January, 1874.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A Dark Bay T. B. W. Gelding, 7 years, 14-3 high, a very pretty hack, and perfectly quiet, Rs. 600.
A Bay Arab Charger, rising 7 years, 14-3 high, showy action and quiet with troops, carries a lady, Rs. 1,000.
A Grey Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, a good mover in saddle and harness, and an excellent Dogcart or Brougham Horse, Rs. 500.
A White Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and fast in harness, Rs. 700.
A Chesnut Waler Cob, 6 years, 14-2 high, very compactly built, a stylish and fast mover in saddle and harness, Rs. 600.
An Iron Grey Arab, 6 years, 15 hands, very handsome, would make a first Charger, Rs. 1,000.
A Bright Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a passed Cavalry Charger, Rs. 900.
An exceedingly pretty pair of Dun coloured Pegu Ponies, 4 years, broken to harness, good tempered, and go capitally together, Rs. 800.
A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 7 and 8 years, 14-3 high, beautifully matched, and perfect in harness, Rs. 1,200.
A Grey Persian Horse, 15 hands, a good saddle Horse, Rs. 400.
A high caste Chesnut Arab, a good serviceable horse for Dogcart or Buggy, Rs. 250.
A strongly built Deccanee, 13 hands, a capital Hill Pony, Rs. 150.
A number of Turnouts of carriages and pairs of horses Broughams, Dogcarts and Buggys on Commission sale, can be seen on two hours' notice being given.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st May 1876.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
3, HORNBY ROW,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
„ „ „ „ „ keyless 185
„ „ enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.
Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.
Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of
Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
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